







New life for bloody trade



The pelt from this baby seal will earn its killer \$20

# Snub to the world as seal cull booms

Outrage at the slaughter of seal pups led to a slump in the industry 20 years ago. But 275,000 will die this year as Canada's government backs the hunt, reports James Gerstenzang in Cap-aux-Meules

ONCE again the blood is on the ice. Two decades ago, images of the baby harp seal tugged at the world's heartstrings, their black eyes peering from pillows of dewy white fur. Then came pictures of their skulls crushed by clubs and their pelts yanked from bloody carcasses. Public outcry prompted the Canadian government to ban sales of the youngest pups, and the United States and Europe to ban imported pelts. The market collapsed and the yearly slaughter plummeted from 230,000 seals to 20,000.

"The sense was, without markets, the hunt would die out over time," said A.J. Cady of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

But not here on the Îles-de-la-Madeleine, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or along the Atlantic coast of Newfoundland.

The Canadian government, alarmed at the economic impact of depleted fisheries on its maritime provinces, is now backing sealers with subsidies and even coastguard escorts to hard-to-reach ice floes.

Seals must be old enough to have at least some of their white fur turn dark — 18 days or so — before they can be killed. But that restriction is barely more than a nod to animal rights groups.

The government, in fact, has been helping sealers build markets for pelts in Asia, and



Newfoundland hunters, aided by a government alarmed at 40 per cent winter unemployment, feel free to ignore protests

Crush the skull with a club to render the animal unconscious. Roll the pup on to its back. From the chin, slice downward with a razor-sharp knife, cutting the brachial arteries leading to the flippers. This way the animal will bleed to death very quickly. Then peel the fur, skin and blubber from the carcass, and cut off the flippers.

"Some sealers have been timed in 28 seconds," said David Lavigne, professor of zoology at the University of Guelph in Ontario.

Seal hunter Ghislain Cyr has tried other jobs. "I can do lots of things. Cabinet maker, boat builder, build houses. I always come back to the sea."

It's a life you can't find anywhere else. It's freedom.

Fishing is the primary source of income for the 14,000 residents of the stilt-like islands here. Eight generations of Mr. Cyr's family have lived on the islands. His grandfather and father were both sealers.

While Mr. Cyr and his fellow hunters say the seal hunt provides crucial income, Clive Southey, an economist at the university, says its economic contribution to the region is insignificant. When government subsidies and other lesser factors are taken from the equation, he says, the hunt adds about 0.06 per cent to Newfoundland's income, and provides no more than 120 full-time jobs.

In 1971, 230,966 seals were killed, according to the International Fund for Animal Welfare. The "harvest" fell sharply in 1983, when the European Union banned the import of baby seal pelts. It reached a low of 19,035 in 1985, and then climbed slowly to no more than 67,500 a year over the next 10 years.

The turnaround began in 1996. The Grand Banks cod fishery had been closed for four years, the Canadian government offered \$1.5 million in subsidies for seal meat and the sealers' association aggressively sought expanded markets. Last year, 261,066

seals were killed. The government estimates that, to keep the herd at 4.6 million, up to 285,000 harp seals can be killed each year.

Previously, it was the white coats — the youngest pups with the most valuable pelts — that drew the hunters. Now, regulations force hunters to wait until seals have begun to moult, showing a few specks of black skin and fur.

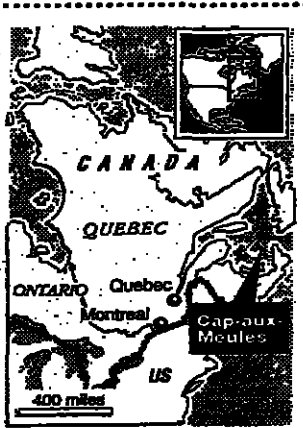
Regulations specify the size of the club, which resembles a baseball bat, and the "harpik", a curved iron spike and blunt hammer-like projection mounted on a wooden pole, that can crush the skull and hook the carcass in nearly one motion.

The pups, some less than a month old, most no more than four months, last year made up nearly 85 per cent of the kill. Their pelts — often destined for clothing plants in Asia — carrying from \$25 to \$35, more than the mottled pelt of an adult.

For five years, Tina Fagan, executive director of the sealers' association, has been working to build a market for seal products in Canada and Asia. Sales in the US have been banned since 1972.

"Five years ago, all we had were fur coats," she says. Now "we have prime cuts, we have burgers. Very shortly we'll have a salami and pepperoni in the marketplace." — Los Angeles Times.

## Flipper pies on the menu



PATRICK Matthey comes out of the kitchen of his restaurant, Chez Patrick in Cap-aux-Meules. The mussels in white sauce are superb. So too, he offers, is the "loup-marin à la canadienne" — seal in a brown sauce with cranberries.

"I've eaten giraffe, crocodile, antelope. The seal is the best. Ah, oui," he says.

A few miles up the road, Le P'tite Bode offers vegetable soup, choice of scallops, cod in lobster sauce, chicken curry or seal bouillabaisse, with dessert and coffee. Other choices include grilled seal tournefios

in a dijonnaise sauce, and seal pâté in a torte.

"People ask for seal," says Rejeanne Langford, the waitress and owner. "Because it is the freshest item on the menu." On menus it is known as "loup-marin", literally sea-wolf.

In Newfoundland, the flipper that propels the seal on its long dives is a delicacy. It is soaked and boiled to separate the meat from the skin and bones, then baked into a pastry shell with vegetables.

"That is good, the flipper pie," said Jacques Robichaud, the director-general

# Drivers face tax to help fund public transport

Kath Harper  
Transport Editor

A UNIQUE attempt to redress the balance between public transport and the car is to be unveiled by the Government, which wants local authorities to tax motorists and use the money for alternative transport schemes.

Under the plan, a vital component of the Government's transport white paper, funds will be raised from congestion charges on parking dues from company car users — and from motorists entering peak holiday areas such as the Lake District and the West Country, where local councils will be encouraged to raise car park charges substantially.

Government advisers say that the scheme could raise almost £3 billion over the next 10 years.

The Deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott, and Chancellor Gordon Brown, have approved in principle the charges provided that the money is spent on "sensible" schemes.

The most likely "do-it-yourself" ideas are more frequent bus and rail services, park and ride schemes, bus and cycle lanes, and the limiting of car access to town and city centres. No scheme will be refused if local authorities can demonstrate that it is boosting public transport.

The plan represents a radical departure in the way the Government wants public transport to be financed in city areas. It is the first time that local people will be given

the chance to raise capital to spend on improving their own transport facilities.

Any council wishing to participate will have to apply to Mr Prescott's Department of the Environment and Transport for a licence and for its schemes to be vetted.

Treasury officials are still concerned that the money could be wasted on "crackpot ideas". One Treasury source said last night: "We will not allow council officials to indulge their flights of fancy by building pedestrian lanes for ducks."

In the lead-up to legislation, the Government can expect vigorous lobbying by business interests over the proposed new "congestion charges". So far the response from industry has been encouraging, although the plan is not likely to see an immediate dramatic fall in the use of the company car.

Mr Prescott has made it clear to colleagues that his political credibility is at stake over the white paper. He hopes that he will be able to produce a plan to win over the car-dominated British public by demonstrating that it is possible to provide a more effective public transport system than those existing in many areas.

The plan conveniently allows the Government to distance itself from criticism by placing the onus on local authorities to deliver.

If it goes wrong, ministers think they will get the blame. But since Mr Prescott will be vetting each local authority plan, he will therefore be unable to escape some responsibility.

# Howell, the rainmaker, dies

Luke Harding



LORD Howell, former Labour sports minister and the man who famously made it rain during the long hot summer of 1976, has died at the age of 74.

He collapsed on Saturday night following a suspected heart attack after speaking at a charity event in Bickenhill, in the West Midlands. He died yesterday lunchtime at Solihull Hospital. "This is a sad moment for everybody. He was a fantastic man," said his son Andrew.

The former cabinet minister was widely credited with having done more than any other modern politician to transform the fortunes of British sport. He was sports minister twice — from 1964-70 and 1974-1979 — and was the only minister to have refused at Wembley. His passion was inspired by playing football and cricket as a boy.

Lord Howell also achieved lasting but overlooked fame as a rainmaker during the drought of 1976. Harold Wilson, in charge of dealing with the crisis as Minister for Drought, Days later it began to rain, so much so that he became known as Minister for Floods. His reputation as a man who could work miracles was confirmed during a visit to Tashkent, which had not had rain for two years. His arrival coincided with a violent storm.

The Prime Minister, leaving Jordan on his Middle East tour, yesterday paid tribute to Lord Howell. "Denis Howell was a huge figure in the

Labour Party and in previous Labour governments," he said. "I am deeply saddened by his death as will be his many friends, colleagues and admirers."

"He dedicated his life to furthering the interests of ordinary people, with whom he had a great affinity. They will remember him fondly."

Lord Hattersley, the former Labour deputy leader, yesterday described him as "a real Labour man... a real democratic socialist of immense principle, immense conviction, immense energy."

Lord Howell stood down at the 1992 election after more than 30 years as MP for Birmingham Small Heath.

His wife, Brenda and children, Andrew, Michael and Katherine were at his bedside when he died.

Obituary, page 10

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**John Mullin**  
**Ireland Correspondent**

**Shirt-sleeve orator: Gerry Adams after his speech to Sinn Fein in Dublin yesterday**

conceded the deal was no settlement, but said it could aid the next phase in the push for Irish unity: "It clearly can be transitional. It clearly can be the basis for advancement. But the big challenge for us is how to make these advances.

"We need to assess our attitude to the assembly in the light of its relationship with the all-Ireland institutions and the whole package. Can we use all of this to advance our political goals?"

Mr Adams will argue that the dramatic switch in policy to take seats up in a partitioned body is necessary to allow Sinn Féin to play its part in the North-South bodies. It is also poised to overtake the nationalist SDLP and would then be a key player.

There were the odd voices of dissent during discussion, but it was little more than letting off steam. Sinn Féin stands on the brink of an historic leap.

**Ewen MacAskill  
and John Muffin**

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a man with glasses, resting his head on his hand while looking at a newspaper. The newspaper has the word 'BLA' visible.

**Under pressure . . . David Trimble at Saturday's party meeting** PHOTOGRAPH: PAUL McERLAN

tion. But the Unionist Party is capable of surprises.

Among those flooding out of the Grand Ballroom on Saturday afternoon at the end of the 5½-hour session was an emotional Patricia Campbell, who heralded it as a great day for new-look Unionism. She is a party official based in London, and a Catholic.

The 730 members of the council voted on a motion to back Mr Trimble's negotiation of the peace settlement. But they were also voting, and they knew it, on whether to transform their party from the old one associated with bigotry and opposition to Dublin to a new one prepared to reach an accommodation with the nationalist neighbours in Northern Ireland and with the Irish Republic.

At 2.40 pm, the old Unionist Party was voted away. If it had gone the other way, the peace

Mr Trimble, speaking afterwards, said: "If the motion had failed, I would have gone to Downing Street and said the referendum is off and I would have expected him [Tony Blair] to agree to that." The vote was that important.

Berejiklian's membership of the party was a extraordinary gambit on the way into the Europa.

Two sets of protesters lined the entrance. They looked identical, both waving Union flags and the Red Hand of Ulster. Both were drawn mainly from the small parties linked with the loyalist paramilitaries. Both being not yet convicted of sectarian killings.

One side shouted support while the other wanted abuse. "Gerry Adams and the Pope support Trimble," one of the

latter group shouted.

Inside the ballroom, Mr. Trimble got a standing ovation on entry from two-thirds of those present, while the remainder slowly and grudgingly also rose to their feet. He was heckled at various points in his speech.

Opponents such as William R. East, of the Lexington-based East and Jeffrey Donaldson, MP for Laffan Valley and heir apparent, also spoke.

One of the 26 per cent who voted "no" expressed worry that "the Unionist Party will fracture". Some losses to Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party are inevitable.

Mr Ross will defy his leader and campaign in the referendum against the settlement, but Mr Trimble, while prepared to wave goodbye to Mr Thompson, will not want to lose Mr Ross or any other disident MPs.

# Moratorium on modified crops falls through

possible," a British Council spokesman said. "We are working closely with the British embassy and the Yemeni government, who are offering every assistance."

Last night diplomats and

Yemeni officials were making strenuous efforts to recover the bodies.

Vic Henderson, the British ambassador in Sana'a, is in close contact with the Yemeni minister of the interior, Hussein Arab. The governor of Sana'a, Naji Abdullah Al-Soufi, is trying to contact the kidnappers.

Kidnaping is common in Yemen. Last year 34 foreigners were kidnaped in 39 separate incidents, but all were eventually released safely.

Kidnaping is used as a tactic to force the government to make their views heard in government. The hostages are usually treated well and given the best food and accommodation available.

"Sometimes they feel they are not being heard, so they grab a brick wall and say they will kidnap someone," said David

The Yemeli government uniformly watches hostages through a network of informers and makes sure they are not harmed, meanwhile applying subtle pressure and hoping the cost of keeping hungry prisoners will do the rest.

The Mitchells are at a disadvantage because they were not travelling with a Yemeni driver, but Mr Mitchell has lived in the country since June 1996 and is well aware of the dangers. Mrs Mitchell, who was in Britain last summer so Ben could complete his GCSEs.

Although no British Council employees have been kidnapped, the Yemeni foreign spokesman said all employees are warned of the danger. "This is one of the main roads in the country and our staff regularly use it," he said.

"It is obviously difficult. They just have to be on their guard there is not a lot you can do."

Pat Reigh, secretary of the Sidley Baptist Church where Mrs Mitchell is a deacon, said the family would hold up well. "They are very dogged people. They will not let anything get to them but I am sure."

Last October, Henry Thompson, a British aid worker, spent 2 1/2 weeks as an unwilling guest of the tribesmen, but said he never felt threatened. "The tribesmen shouldn't get nasty," he said yesterday. "Yemen is not like Cambodia."

**David Hencke**  
**Westminster Correspondent**

LEGAL advice has led the Government to abandon plans to impose a moratorium on planting genetically modified crops in Britain.

Jeff Rooker, the agriculture minister, told Norman Baker, Liberal Democrat MP for Lewes: "I am not sure we are in the driving seat. . . . We cannot stop, as a UK government, those crops that have been already approved for planting in Britain from being planted. What we can do of course is to influence industry in its code of practice as to how they will be managed and used."

The admission comes as the English Heritage and three other government conservation agencies have called on ministers to introduce an effective three-year ban on growing genetically modified crops in the United Kingdom to prevent widespread destruction of native birds, insects and the creation of aggressive mutant weeds.

The ban would prevent the climpdown during a herline

in Parliament of the Environmental Natural Audit Committee. Minutes passed to the Guardian by Friends of the Earth.

Mr. Rooker is sceptical about planting genetically modified crops but believes he cannot stop it.

"I am sceptical, I have to say, as anybody else. I am an engineer by background, and I genuinely try and put myself in the shoes of other reasonably informed alert people. I am naturally suspicious of being led the line by ministers, scientists or officials, and that is the way I try to approach my task as a minister."

Mr. Rooker is in no position, as he understands it, to take legal advice, and would have asked about this, actually to insist on a moratorium on the planting of these crops if he may be able to request it if we are not satisfied with the code of practice, but we cannot insist on it."

However, he added: "It has also been decided that every single pesticide that is used on these crops will get to go from the beginning to the end through the pesticide regulatory process."

"We are not going to allow

particular crop to be obtained on a genetically modified version of that crop. We are going to require through regulatory approval, which could take a considerable amount of time, to be sure of the safety of the food, but it is done because we are applying the precautionary principle."

Adrian Bebb, a spokesman for Friends of the Earth, said: "The minister is putting up the white flag to the industrialists and the big biotechnology companies to regulate what happens in the countryside. His decision flies in the face of action in other European Union countries — in France, the government has imposed a moratorium."

Ministers are said to be hoping that the controversy over whether to licence modified oil seed rape — the fourth most common crop grown in Britain — could be defused by the manufacturers themselves.

They are hoping that the companies marketing the new seed may themselves not be able to make a profit from commercial planting until 1999 — thus saving them a row over

## Spurned spouses are swelling ranks of arsonists

**David Brindle, Social Services Correspondent**

**A** MOUNTING crisis in recruiting and retaining nurses is threatening to put the NHS in jeopardy, the Royal College of Nursing warned last night on the eve of its annual congress.

The combination of an ageing workforce and failure to attract new nurses into the profession spelled disaster for the running of hospitals and community health services, said Christine Hancock, RCN general secretary.

"If we can't keep our nurses and attract new people to the profession, there won't even be an NHS in 10 years," Ms Hancock said.

At the congress, which fol-

lowed a similar alert by doctors about the future of general practice, was directed partly at Frank Dobson, the Health Secretary, who is to address the congress in Exeter.

He is expected to get a cool reception, in stark contrast to the standing ovation he received at the same event last year, just after the general election.

He is anxious about recruitment and being shut out of plans to reshape the NHS market, and angry at the decision to pay their 3.6 per cent pay award in stages.

Ms Hancock said: "I think the Secretary of State will hear very strongly from nurses that they do not want to be part of a state that is never again a something."

which became almost commonplace under the previous government."

According to a survey by the Department of Health, four in five NHS trusts are having problems recruiting nurses. By 2000 one in four nurses will be eligible for early retirement. At the other end of the profession, up to one in three nursing students is dropping out.

Only 10 per cent of nurses joining the professional register in 1990 were still in the profession, two years later, that dropped to 86 per cent of those registering in 1995.

Ms Hancock said nursing had to be made more attractive in terms of pay and job satisfaction. That meant nurses taking more

control of health care in ways which, research showed, led to better results for patients.

● The jobs of 150 nurses have been put out to competition in an unprecedented manner, which is expected to fly in the face of government claims about the end of the NHS market.

Dudley health authority, in the West Midlands, is considering bids from seven NHS trusts to provide community nursing in its area, following dissatisfaction with the local trust's running of existing services.

The development is acutely embarrassing for ministers, who have declared the end of the NHS internal market and promotion of clinical staff from market testing.

Rumour, West

union representative of the nurses affected, said: "We feel as if we are being sold. People are very down and demoralised."

The health authority says it is responding to local GPs' complaints about district nursing and health visiting. It has been trying to resolve the problems for 18 months without recourse to tendering.

Mike Pheekle, the authority's director of finance and contracting, said concerns were raised about the standards of nursing but about the "quality of management and administration" by Dudley Priority Health Trust.

Attempts to deal with the problems by negotiation had failed, and the tendering exercise had been endorsed by

**Duncan Campbell**

**Crime Correspondent**

**S**PURNED spouses, disgruntled ex-employees and insurance fraudsters are turning arson into a big growth crime.

A task force involving criminologists and psychologists is examining why more than 2,000 people a week are torching buildings and cars.

Figures released this month show that arson continues to rise as other forms of property crime fall. A campaign

growth of arson in schools is to be launched shortly. The human cost of arson is also high, with 136 fatalities and 3,294 serious injuries in the latest annual figures. The cost is estimated at £1 million a day.

Revenge is cited as the cause of as many as one in five attacks. Vandalism accounts for an equal number, with insurance fraud and concealment of crime also seen as motives. Pyromaniacs are thought to account for only a small percentage of the fires.

"The revenge tends to be

ees or people whose relationships have broken down," said Malcolm Tarling, spokesman for the Arson Prevention Bureau based at the Association of British Insurers.

To try to establish a reason for the increase, the country's first arson task force has been established in Newcastle upon Tyne, where around 60 per cent of the call-outs for the fire service are believed to be arson-related. Psychologist Melanie Wells, fire officer Alan Percy and Detective Constable Martyn Campbell will, however, investigate such

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Hopes rise over fate of nurses jailed in Saudi Arabia as Prime Minister is promised 'urgent consideration' of case for early release

# Blair scoffs at critics of New Britain

Lucy Ward in Jeddah

**T**ONY Blair yesterday launched a dual assault on critics of New Britain, condemning the "snobishness" of those offended by public grief at the death of Princess Diana and rounding on the "cynics" who mocked his vision of Cool Britannia.

Speaking in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on the third day of his Middle East tour, Mr Blair defended the outpouring of emotion provoked by the princess's death last summer.

Last week, Anthony O'Hear of Bradford University reignited debates over public reaction to the death by claiming "emotional correctness" had triumphed over reason. Diana herself, Professor O'Hear claimed, was a symbol of a "fake Britain", a "muddled, self-obsessed woman, who damaged the monarchy and pandered to modern sentimentality".

Mr Blair, interviewed on Sky TV, suggested there was snobbery in such views. "They go on about fake sentimentality in relation to Princess Diana when people really felt like that."

Voicing grief was not un-British, Mr Blair insisted. "The idea that because we express our emotion in a way, frankly, that was felt all round the world about Princess Diana, the notion that

that somehow makes us fake or this is un-British I just regard as absurd."

Mr Blair, widely thought to have hit a superbly judged if immaculately spin-doctored note with his tribute to a "people's princess" last September, was quick to stress his own Britishness. "Right down to my toenails. Taking up a theme he intends to hammer home amid frustration that his promotion of a vibrant, forward-looking Britain has been misinterpreted, he denied Cool Britannia — a phrase he did not coin and has come to detest — was about trendiness and style. "It's about real jobs, real investment, real industry."

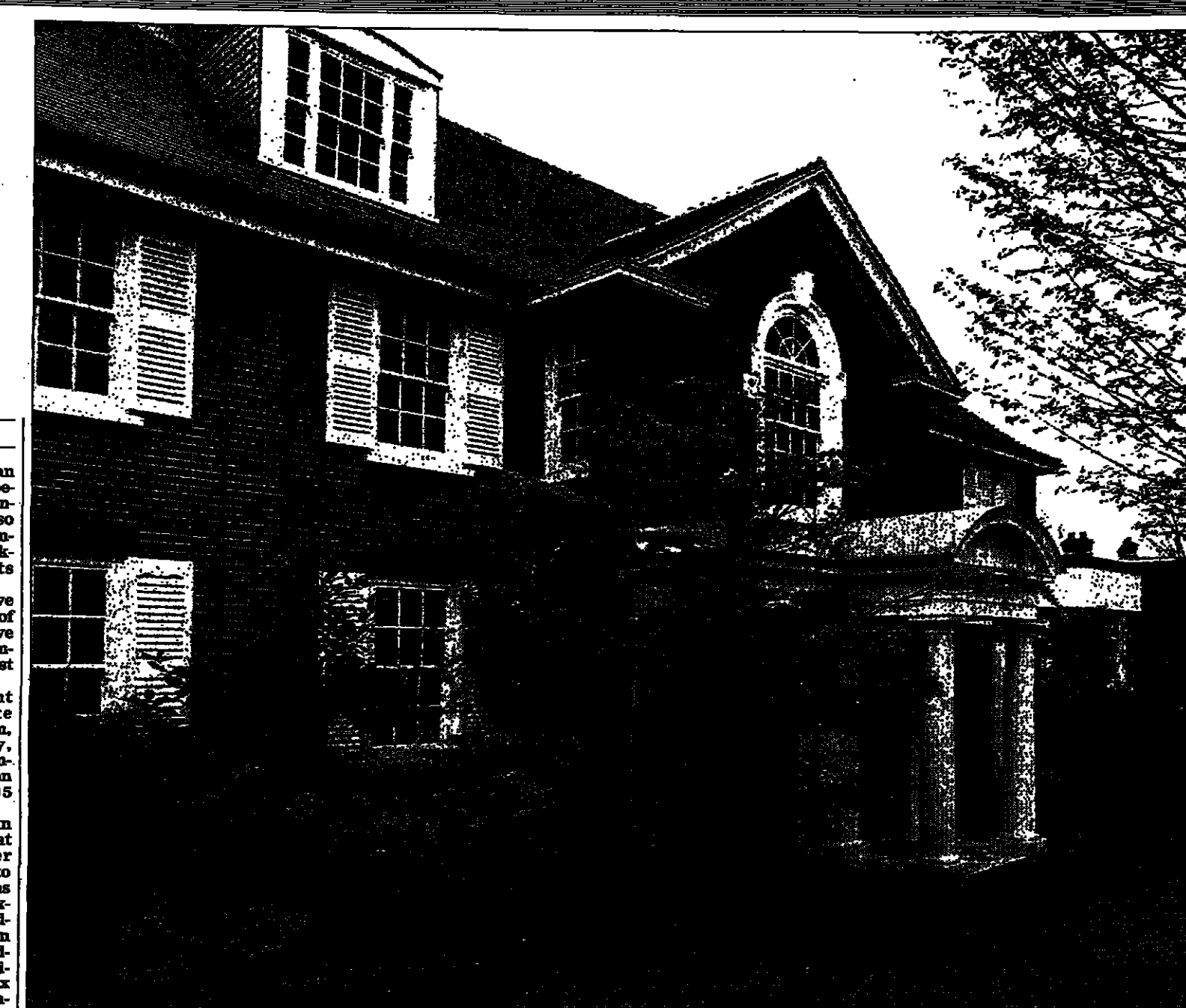
He has become increasingly irritated as his attempts to speak up for Britain's creative industries, including fashion, music and technology, have been ridiculed by critics as diverse as John Major and the singer Jarvis Cocker. Most recently, the comic Ben Elton condemned Cool Britannia as "a triumph of style over substance".

The episode has exposed the dangers of seeking to define Britishness. Mr Blair has shown himself highly skilled at catching the mood of the country, but attempts to package and market Britain seem doomed to provoke controversy.

## Repo house for sale at a record £2.95m

Maev Kennedy

**I**T IS a mock Georgian millionaire's mansion behind electronically controlled high iron gates, so there is nothing to distinguish the house in Brackenell Gardens from its Hampstead neighbours.



The eight-bedroom house in Hampstead which has gone on sale at £2.95 million after being repossessed.

PHOTOGRAPH: MARTIN ARGLES

It does, however, have the invisible distinction of being the most expensive repossessed house in London, and therefore almost certainly in Britain.

The house, with eight bedrooms and separate staff flat, drawing room, dining room, library, study, billiards and laundry rooms, has just gone on the market for £2.95 million.

There are a few clues in the glossy brochure that the unfortunate former owner might have run into difficulties: the house "has recently undergone an extensive programme of modernisation ... certain minor works are outstanding."

It also has "a magnificent indoor leisure complex including a heated swimming pool (not in use)".

The finance company which repossessed at the end of last year refuses to disclose any information about the former owner, and has forbidden its estate agent, F E D Savills, to identify the company or give out any information about the recent history of the house.

## How to foil Whitehall hackers

David Hencke  
Westminster Correspondent

**A** TEAM of intelligence agents has been paid to break into the confidential files of cabinet ministers as part of a secret two-month security test to ensure that the launch of Whitehall's first internal computer network tomorrow is safe from hackers.

A team drawn from the security services, the Government's spy listening post, GCHQ, and an elite code-breaking group at the Ministry of Defence have targeted senior members of the Government to ensure ministers can send electronic documents to each other without hackers breaching security.

## Plutocrats quids in as £100bn barrier is broken

Stuart Miller

**T**WO billionaire businessmen who each gave £1 million to the Labour Party were yesterday revealed as major success stories among Britain's richest people.



Lord Sainsbury: Britain's richest man, with £2.3bn

After five successive years in the top three, Lord Sainsbury, head of the supermarket chain, saw a bumper trading year elevate him for the first time to the status of Britain's richest man.

The total wealth of him and his family rose by £800 million, to £2.3 billion, according to the annual Sunday Times list of the country's 1,000 richest people.

Bernie Ecclestone, the most powerful figure in Formula One motor racing, emerged as the year's biggest riser, after a £125 million investment in his fortune, to £1.5 billion, catapulted him from 58th equal in the list last year to sixth equal this year.

Both men gave £1 million to the Labour Party in donations which became emblematic of the new plutocracy.

### High rollers

**Richest people**  
1. Lord Sainsbury and family, supermarket tycoon: £2,300 million.  
2. Hans Rausing, former head of packaging company: £2,200 million.  
3. Lakshmi Mittal, head of steel business: £2,000 million.

**Richest women**  
1. Chrissy Goulondris, Greek shipping heiress: £1,100 million.  
2. Lady Grantham, head of Littlewoods pools: £1,000 million.  
3. Ann Gloag, head of Stagecoach: £960 million.

**Richard Branson: Difficult year saw wealth fall to £1bn**

The royal art treasures are no longer included in her personal wealth. Her static £250 million fortune makes her 94th equal last year. If the estimated £5 billion-£10 billion art collection was included, she would be the wealthiest Briton and the world's wealthiest woman.

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The case papers read like a Michael Crichton novel with additional reporting supplied by Penthouse. The firm's top man is accused of at least three affairs with female employees, one of whom was told she could keep her job if she met him at a certain hotel.

**G2 cover story**



# Standard-issue shades hide teenage doubt

David Sharrock talks to the conscripts who like the khaki look but are less clear about their role



Israel at 50

THE cannons of their Merkava tanks point north across spring meadows and snow-capped mountains towards Syrian lines, but at present there is little for Israel's teenage conscript warriors to do except train and wait for their next transfer, to the West Bank or south Lebanon.

With a few exceptions, the military draft is inescapable in a country which has fought four wars in its 50-year history and spent the rest on permanent battle alert, it might seem surprising that so many of its children look forward to the three years they must spend in khaki.

But army life is an essential rite of passage for Israelis. Perhaps because town centres are already so militarised zones, the teenagers hanging out in coffee bars are little troubled by the prospect of joining up.

"It's great, I'm really looking forward to it," says Daniel, whose Jewish parents emigrated from Argentina. "It's like a melting-pot where you get to know all the other Israelis and make friends that last you the rest of your life."

Not all his friends share Daniel's enthusiasm, but they agree that Israel is surrounded by enemies and needs to be defended. The presence of so many soldiers only a few years older than them, the girls in body-hugging fatigues and make-up, the boys in top-of-the-range sunglasses — adds to the impression that military service is more than a duty: it is almost a fashion statement.

"Not fair!" Arye wails mockingly when his older friends depart for another week in the north. "I want to wear sexy sunglasses and carry a gun too!"

In the Golan battalion headquarters of the armoured corps, however, the enthusiasm is beginning to wear thin. Boredom presides, leavened only by the return overnight of a tank unit which engaged the enemy, killing three Hizbullah fighters.

"It was night and we watched them moving for a

while, checked they weren't our forces or civilians, and then we shot them," Julian says matter-of-factly.

Eli compares notes with him, reminiscing about the Hizbullah mortar attack on his platoon four months ago.

"It's hard to scare me, I don't know why. It's more thrilling than scary. We returned fire and nobody was seriously injured."

"Lebanon's a beautiful country, you know, it's a shame what's happened to it," Eli has the haziest of ideas of exactly what has happened to it.

Like Israel at large in its 50th year, these young tank jockeys seem confused about what they are doing and where they are going. The "melting-pot" of which Daniel spoke is something of an old chestnut nowadays, and the oft-repeated view that the Israeli defence force is "the glue of society" is being harshly tested.

A campaign to withdraw from the security zone Israel has declared in south Lebanon — where the Islamist army of Hizbullah is inflicting a punishing toll on the army — has the backing not only of leftwingers and former senior army officers but of an organisation called the Four Mothers, after a group of women who lost their children in the fighting.

The organisation is a generalist settlement of the first to have fought in Israel's wars.

Dvir is from the Jewish settlement of Efrat, part of the Gush Etzion block in the occupied territories south of Jerusalem, and has been a settler for 12 years. He is quiet, volunteered for combat duty and plans after military service to live "in a small place" and spend some more years studying the Torah.

He is one of the religious soldiers of tomorrow: what he means by living somewhere small is a newer settlement than Efrat, which has now swollen to 1,000 families. It is not difficult to imagine what the sons of Efrat, spreading out across the West Bank, might one day accomplish in terms of land settlement.

But Dvir does not want to discuss that, nor the startling

and then grown up and said: "Enough, not my children too."

Another straw in the wind is the vexed debate on "deferment" — the right of ultra-Orthodox Jews to skip military service and study the Torah at the taxpayers' expense. The opposition Labour Party's policy is to end the practice, which has burgeoned in recent years. The religious political parties have told Labour it will spend many more years out of government if it does not repent.

The army points out that religious exemption applies to only 7 per cent of those eligible to serve, but it is no less of a sore point for those joining up.

Yoni Hartmann, a scowling skinhead, has been the commander of his Merkava for more than a year. He is "nearly 21", he tells me with pride, and clearly cannot wait to be demobbed.

The occupied territories are not far from his home in Tel Aviv, but by the way Yoni speaks about them — and the Golan which Israel captured from Syria in 1967 and south Lebanon which it invaded in 1978 — it is clear he wishes they had nothing to do with his life and country.

The biggest eye-opener for Yoni, however, has been his first encounter with young men of his own age who wear the kippa (skullcap). Yoni is fiercely secular, the product of parents whose sense of place in the Middle East does not encompass the "Eretz Israel" — Greater Israel — vision of the West Bank as their biblical home.

"I've never had anything to do with religious people. But I've learned that you have to make a difference between the guys that dress in black and people like Dvir," he points to a tall, athletic teenager across the room.

Dvir is from the Jewish settlement of Efrat, part of the Gush Etzion block in the occupied territories south of Jerusalem, and has been a settler for 12 years. He is quiet, volunteered for combat duty and plans after military service to live "in a small place" and spend some more years studying the Torah.

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Army life, an essential rite of passage for Israelis, is more than a duty. For some it verges on being a fashion statement

PHOTOGRAPH: DON MAYER

comparison made recently by a retired general between the wearing of the kippa and the Nazi SS movement. Nor the claim made by the IDF's chief of staff that by the time soldiers leave Hebron they have lost all sympathy they may once have had for the Jewish settlers there. I know that the people don't think like that," says Dvir.

"I don't know that man, but anyone can say what they want here, it's a free country," Yoni continues to scowl.

"People like Dvir are very idealistic, they all want to go to combat units and are usually very successful in the army."

"Having met Dvir, I'm no more interested in religion than before. I don't believe in God, Dvir believes in God."

It's as simple as that."

Before joining the army Yoni had never been to the West Bank. And now, having seen it? "It's nothing special, I'm still not interested. I learned a lot, you see how the Palestinians live. I mean ... they're very poor."

Did he make any friends there? He explodes with laughter. "It's impossible. Some

of them hate me, for sure."

"Of course the experience will affect my political views, but I'm not allowed to discuss politics," he smiles.

So I ask a non-political question: what does he hope for his country's future? "I hope all the problems are solved, because we have a lot of problems today. I hope my kids don't get to do all this —

what I'm doing. I mean, there's going to be an army for sure, but I hope they don't have to do these kind of things — south Lebanon and the West Bank."

As for making life-long friends in the army, will he and Dvir keep in touch? They both shrug, embarrassed by the question. "Who knows?" says Yoni in almost a whisper.

## It's farewell to the fast buck

### New currency for top-dollar crime

Mark Atkinson  
Economics Correspondent

CRIMINALS the world over will soon be able to pack their stash away in much smaller suitcases thanks to Europe's planned single currency.

A new study says that once euro banknotes begin circulating in 2002 they will be able to pack \$1 million worth of 500 euro notes into a purse.

Instead of lugging thick wads of \$100 bills in suitcases, as they do now, they will be able to pack \$1 million worth of 500 euro notes into a purse.

Prof Rogoff says demand for and supply of hard currency banknotes, particularly large-denomination ones, has been growing faster over the past two decades than the economy itself, despite the development of electronic money.

Since few legitimate business transactions are in cash, and the general public own up to holding only relatively small quantities of banknotes, Prof Rogoff concludes that most of the growth is linked to the development of the

black economy and the developing world's appetite for a safe, reliable currency.

He estimates that 25-30 per cent of the \$765 billion supply of currency from the industrialised countries represented by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development is held by developing countries, mostly in dollars. Some of that demand is above-board. Dollars are in wide use in Latin America, especially Argentina, where official shipments of dollar bills during the 1990s have exceeded \$40 billion (\$28 billion), and in the former Soviet bloc: more than \$60 billion has been shipped to Russia in recent years. But other heavy users of dollars include the mafia and drug barons.

Prof Rogoff says a further 50 per cent of OECD hard currency helps off the wheels of the domestic OECD black economy, leaving just 20 per cent to be used for the designed purpose. He says the European Central Bank stands to make handsome seligsonne profits from the popularity of the euro abroad, especially the large denomination bank notes.

Seigniorage — from the French word meaning "the right of the sovereign" — is the income earned by central

banks on the funds they receive in exchange for issuing currency. Prof Rogoff warns that these profits could easily be outweighed by the rising costs of the simultaneous stimulation of criminal and other black economy activity at home.

While it could be argued that, in circumventing burdensome tax rates and regulations, black marketeers are helping to make their national economies more productive and efficient, they are ultimately responsible for higher tax rates for law-abiding citizens and should there-



The world's gangsters will be giving up the traditional suitcase laden with greenbacks as the 500 euro note, right, becomes the illicit currency of choice



500

fore be discouraged, he says. He suggests the ECB should either cancel its plans for large-denomination banknotes or place reporting requirements on them.

The decision to issue the high-denomination notes in the first place was designed to accommodate Germany which issues marks up to a face value of DM1,000 (\$355) each.

\*EMU: Prospects and Challenges for the Euro, published by Blackwell.

Cowardice must not be the current currency, page 11

## China expels dissident

Andrew Higgins  
In Hong Kong

WANG DAN, the Chinese history student who helped command million-strong marches into Tiananmen Square in 1989, was released from jail yesterday and banded on board a plane to the United States. He is the latest in a string of prominent dissidents sent into exile abroad.

Mr Wang, aged 29, was freed on "medical parole" and left Beijing for Detroit — the same route into exile as that taken last November by the veteran democracy activist Wei Jingsheng. Mr Wang's departure comes two months before a visit to Beijing by Bill Clinton, the first such trip by a US president since George Bush in February 1989.

Like the Soviet Union



Wang Dan demonstrating in Beijing in 1989

under Leonid Brezhnev, China increasingly prefers to silence its better-known critics by sending them abroad. The tactic, whose most celebrated Soviet victim was Alexander Solzhenitsyn, sets rid of dissident voices while avoiding international condemnation.

The White House, which has been lobbying for con-

cessions on human rights before Mr Clinton's trip, welcomed Mr Wang's release.

Human rights groups and democracy activists in Hong Kong cheered the end of his incarceration but condemned the "hostage politics".

Leader comment, page 9

## Indonesian crisis worsens

John Aglionby  
In Jakarta

INDONESIA'S most serious political crisis in decades intensified as the weekend as army-sponsored talks to bring student protesters and the government together were dismissed as "a farce".

Student leaders, many of whom did not attend the meeting, are planning to expand their daily demonstrations and improve co-ordination between them as they oppose President Suharto's regime. The ageing leader has vowed to crush any dissent.

The students demand an end to the corruption, nepotism and cronyism that have been the hallmarks of the former general's authoritarian grip on power for the past 32 years. Most of them are now saying openly that this would

only be possible with the removal of General Suharto himself.

The defence minister, General Wiranto, told the 50 students who attended the talks with 15 ministers and armed forces chiefs at Jakarta Fair-ground that the government also wanted political reform.

"We cannot retain the status quo for ever. However, such reform cannot occur all of a sudden. It must be gradual."

The students dismissed his words as empty rhetoric and said he was stalling for time. "They heard what we said but didn't seem to listen," said Ella Pristiyanti, from Udayana University in Bali.

Student leaders from the country's most influential universities boycotted the talks and met in Bogor, West Java, to discuss ways to better co-ordinate their protests.

"We knew the Jakarta meeting would be a farce and it was," said a member of the University of Indonesia's student senate. "The government says they won't start political reform till the economic crisis is over, but we're trying to show that you can't end the economic crisis without political reform."

The demonstrations turned increasingly violent last week and spilled from the campuses into the streets. A number of protesters is swelling from hundreds to more than 10,000 every day in some cities. Ominously for Gen Suharto, the young people are being joined by housewives angered by nine months of economic meltdown and the government's failure to prevent the price of basic commodities soaring by as much as 500 per cent.

Jeremy Leonard in Bogotá

THE warning is clear: "Caution — Do not apply near desirable trees or other woody species. Exposure of even a small part of a plant root system may cause severe plant injury or death." So reads the labelling on the herbicide Spike 20P, or Tebuthiuron.

But against the advice of Greenpeace, the Worldwide Fund for Nature, and even the manufacturers, Dow Agrosciences, United States officials in Bogotá say Tebuthiuron is their choice to bolster the aerial destruction of coca leaf cultivation deep in Colombia's southern rainforests.

While the debate focuses on Tebuthiuron, which has been successfully used around the world to clear vegetation on roadsides and railway cuttings, many claim that the US is wasting its time and money trying to reduce cocaine production by eradicating coca crops.

Last year one US operative described the fumigation efforts as "pissing in the wind", and US statistics support his view. About 20,000 acres of coca leaf have been fumigated since 1984, but cultivation has steadily risen each year.

The most common criticism is that US measures will not work in the face of fierce demand. The US embassy in Bogotá claims that Washington's anti-narcotics effort is focused on domestic demand, but studies suggest that 65 per cent of the expenditure is aimed at the

supply side abroad.

Nevertheless, Luis Eduardo Parra, Colombia's environmental assessor for coca eradication, says fumigation must be part of a broader attack. "The majority of ether and acetone needed to produce good quality cocaine is imported from the US and Europe," he says.

A report by the National University in Bogotá claims that coca fumigation is counterproductive. Growers move deeper into the jungle and plant more to absorb the risk of losses. Prices are pushed up, adding incentives to traffickers, while, without an economically viable crop replacement scheme, small growers are put out of business, contributing to widespread poverty and swelling the guerrillas' ranks.

US officials say that coca eradication is going well under the circumstances, although they are hampered by harassment from letting rebels and problems associated with Gilfoiate — their current herbicide.

Gilfoiate is a liquid which cannot be applied in rainy or windy conditions. Pilots are obliged to fly low and slowly, making them vulnerable to guerrilla sniper fire. The advantage of Tebuthiuron, a granular chemical, is that it can be applied in all weathers from a higher altitude.

The US embassy in Bogotá quotes studies by Charles Hell, a scientist in the US ministry of agriculture, which conclude that Tebuthiuron can be used in the rainforest without risk to humans or the environment.

But Dow Agrosciences, which warns that treatment should be well away from surrounding vegetation and that the chemical can easily contaminate ground water, does not want its product tried in Colombia.

"It is our desire that Tebuthiuron not be used for coca eradication," a spokesman for the company said. "It could be very risky where the terrain is steep, rainfall is significant, desirable plants are nearby, and application is



A Bolivian coca grower is set upon by anti-narcotic forces

PHOTOGRAPH: AMANECER TERESOLINI

made under less than ideal conditions."

A decision on using Tebuthiuron is expected from Colombia's National Drugs Council within a week.

Mr Parra is in favour of its use. "Dow's reluctance to allow Tebuthiuron to be used in Colombia is a result of their experiences in Vietnam, not fears over the chemical itself. The US government stranded the company with the legal fallout from the use of Agent

Orange, and they are nervous of a new partnership."

US officials deny they are being drawn into another jungle war, but the Pentagon acknowledged this week that it has more than 200 military and civilian personnel in Colombia.

Colombia's leading human rights lawyer, Eduardo Umaña Mendoza, was shot dead in Bogotá at the weekend by three people claiming to be journalists.

news in brief

Party considers Abacha challenge

Young suspect hangs his head

Corrupt Algerian police

Italians suspect serial killer

Home comforts for hostess



The Guardian Monday April 20 1998

## News in brief

### Party considers Abacha challenge

THE convention of the Nigerian Grassroots Democratic Movement (GDM) was last night debating whether the country's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, will face a challenge in presidential elections in August.

Gen Abacha, aged 54, has been adopted as candidate by four other parties, and the GDM, meeting in the north-eastern town of Maiduguri, is the only one with other potential runners.

But some delegates said the last-minute resignation of the convention chairman, a supporter of former police chief Mohammed Yusuf, suggested that the GDM could also back Gen Abacha, who has decreed elections under his plan to restore civilian rule. Democracy campaigners have dismissed the plan as a farce designed to ensure that Gen Abacha, who seized power in 1993, retains office. — Reuters, Maiduguri.

### Young suspect hangs himself

A SUSPECT in a gruesome murder case in suburban Washington has committed suicide, officials said.

Needle, aged 18, hanged himself with a bedsheet at a jail in Rockville, Maryland, on Saturday. Needle faced the accusation that he and Samuel Scheinbein, aged 17, killed, dismembered and burned the body of Alfredo Tello in Maryland in September.

Mr Scheinbein fled to Israel and is fighting extradition, claiming Israeli citizenship. Needle had been due to undergo psychiatric evaluation at the weekend. — Martin Kettle, Washington.

### 'Corrupt' Algerian police held

ALGERIAN authorities have arrested 120 policemen accused of human rights abuses, El Watan newspaper reported yesterday.

The suspects, accused of killings, abuse of power, theft and corruption, were being held at a high security prison in Algiers, justice ministry officials were quoted as saying. The ministry was said to have recorded 10 cases of "extra-judicial execution", seven of them carried out in police stations.

The country has been racked by violence since 1992, when the authorities cancelled elections in which radical Islamists had taken the lead. — Reuters, Paris.

### Italians suspect serial killer

ITALIAN police suspect the work of a serial killer after a 32-year-old woman was found dead in a train toilet at Ventimiglia near the French border at the weekend. She had been shot behind the ear in circumstances similar to another killing over Easter.

The police are linking the two deaths to six others along the Italian Riviera since March 9. It was reported that the same type of fragmenting bullet was used in the killings. — AP, Ventimiglia.

### Home comforts for hostages

THE International Committee of the Red Cross said yesterday it had managed to send an aid package to 10 relief workers held hostage in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, since Wednesday.

A spokesman said the packages contained basic medical supplies, clothes, games and magazines sent by the families of the captives, who are of various nationalities.

Talks continued yesterday between clan elders and politicians in Mogadishu and the Red Cross and Somali Red Crescent in an attempt to secure their release. — Reuters, Nairobi.

### Gunmen kill 13 in India

SUSPECTED militants killed at least 13 people, mostly Hindus, in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, police said yesterday.

The attack took place late on Friday night at the remote village of Dhakhot in Udhampur district, about 115 miles from Jammu. Gunmen entered houses and fired indiscriminately, killing seven men, four women and two children.

Around a dozen militant groups are fighting New Delhi's rule in India's only Muslim majority state. — Reuters, Jammu.

### Mrs Yeltsin strikes a chord



Naina Yeltsin wins applause for her efforts on the Japanese harp yesterday as Kunitada Hashimoto, top left, wife of the Japanese prime minister, looks on. Mrs Yeltsin's husband Boris was in Japan for a summit. PHOTOGRAPH: KANU KUNITA

# In poverty's last asylum

The civil war may be over but Tajikistan is still in disarray, Claudia McElroy reports



DRESSED in a tattered suit and dirty overcoat, a cossack hat pushed back on his head, Valodia Nazarov, aged 15, marches around the walled yard of the men's quarter shouting angrily at his friends. Few of them respond. One emaciated old man squats on his haunches, rocking incessantly.

Manucher, an 11-year-old mentally handicapped boy, looks appealingly at Valodia but remains mute. Many of the others, heavily drugged, stare blankly and ignore him.

Valodia, an orphan, has spent the past eight years in the Republican Clinical Psychiatric hospital in Leninabad, a few miles outside Dushanbe. Although known as a "trouble-maker", he has no

diagnosed medical illness. Yet with no family and nowhere else to go, he — and five other boys — is effectively incarcerated in the hospital alongside psychotic adults.

"Unfortunately these children will grow old here. Either they have no parents or they have been dumped here," Mirgul Tillov, a psychiatrist, said.

"Valodia, for example, will stay here forever unless someone from outside shows an interest in him. But at least the conditions here are better now."

Years of neglect, exacerbated by the collapse of the Soviet Union and Tajikistan's rapid slide into civil war in 1992, had a catastrophic effect on the Leninabad mental hospital.

In 1996 the mortality rate

and a severe lack of resources, both the government and aid agencies have neglected the issue of mental health — which anyway has a strong sense of social stigma attached to it," said an official of Médecins sans Frontières (MSF).

"We are now trying to train local medics as well as help the government to develop a national law on psychiatric health. At present there is no differentiation between mental illness and handicap, and many of these patients should not even be here. Attitudes must be changed."

The civil conflict between Tajikistan's pro-communist government and the Islamic opposition — which has killed up to 50,000 people and forced 20 per cent of the 5.6 million population to flee — has added to the ranks of the mentally ill. "As well as ex-fighters with various psychoses, many people have been seriously traumatised by witnessing atrocities," the MSF official said.

Tajikistan was the poorest republic even before the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Now, with continuing violence threatening to derail the peace process, the economy is in ruins, and organised crime on the increase, the country is in danger of complete disintegration.

One factor preventing collapse is Russia, which maintains a peacekeeping force along the Afghan border as a buffer between Islamic fundamentalism and the central Asian countries, and has a strong commercial hold over the resource-rich country.

The other factor is Tajikistan's dependence on international aid. Almost every aspect of shelter construction, health care provision, water supply and sanitation is being funded by foreign donors.

"There must come a point when the government itself contributes and eventually takes over these projects, yet there is no sign whatsoever of that," an international aid worker said.

"When you see government ministers driving around in their fleet of brand new Mercedes bought from Germany, it makes you wonder what you're doing here."

The government appears immune to such criticism. "In our goal of achieving economic recovery we are appealing to foreign investors to come to Tajikistan, since there is great potential in our natural resources — including aluminium, gold and hydroelectric power," said a spokesman for President Imomali Rakhmonov.

In the meantime, Tajikistan's indigent population will take whatever help is on offer.

As one visitor to the Leninabad hospital said: "With no education, no health care and no jobs, Valodia's chances of survival are probably better in here than they would be outside."

"The biggest fear is if the aid agencies leave. Then Tajikistan might disappear off the map completely."

## Nazis' victims remembered



Against the backdrop of the Warsaw Ghetto monument, above, a rabbi prays as Poland yesterday remembered Jewish fighters who launched a doomed uprising against the Nazis in the city 55 years ago. And right, Croatian Jews pay their respects at a monument outside Jasenovac. Yesterday was the 53rd anniversary of the Soviet liberation of the Nazi death camp which once stood on the site. MAIN PHOTOGRAPH: ANTONIO BAT



## EU applicant faces 'five years in hell'

Stephen Bates in Ljubljana

THE barmaid in the Zlata Ribica bar in Ljubljana's old town was surprised to be asked about Slovenia's hopes of joining the European Union. "I don't know any-

thing about it. Maybe one day it might be good for us, maybe not," she said. Further along the bar an old man reading his paper looked up and said: "We used to be in the Hapsburg Empire, so why not?"

These are answers the Slovenian government does not want to hear. It is busy trying to convince Europe that its small northern corner of former Yugoslavia, population 2 million, is fully committed to early membership of the EU. It also wants to join Nato — on which it will have to convince the United States — as soon as possible.

To do so it is willing, after only seven years of independence, to submit itself, like the other east European candidates, to perhaps the most peremptory and intrusive terms imposed on Western countries not defeated in war.

In an echo of former communist days, accession is described by the foreign minister, Boris Fric, as national project number one. "We know we are as but a breadcrumb to Europe but we hope Slovenia will be assessed on its own merits and we will do whatever we have to."

Liberalisation and pension and banking reforms to working conditions, environmental standards and the dismantling of border posts. Thorny issues such as the nuclear power station at Krsko, run with Croatia, will have to be sorted out. VAT must be introduced next year.

Boris Cizelj, director-designate of the government's office for European Affairs, said: "We are going to spend five years in hell."

For a small, new country the undertaking is staggering. It still has to recruit enough civil servants to take part in the negotiations, and must restrain judges and officials to cope with European law. The parliament is meeting for 10 hours a day just to pass EU regulations into law.

Slovenia is one of six applicant countries, with the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Estonia and Cyprus, considered by the EU likely to be sufficiently advanced to join, perhaps by the end of 2002.

Slovenia has undoubtedly advanced economically: inflation is down from 2,000 per cent in the days of the dinar

There can be no opt-outs. For a new country, the undertaking is staggering

The government says there is no viable economic alternative to joining the EU. The population is much less sure: opinion polls track opposition at 45 per cent and rising.

Slovenia will have to complete a questionnaire running to 90,000 pages, covering everything from economic

to below 9 per cent, unemployment is 7 per cent, and the GDP is growing at 4 per cent a year. Privatisation is steaming ahead and two-thirds of its production is exported. The stock exchange, which had 30 member companies last summer, now has 68.

The government has set up a public awareness campaign to promote its push for accession. But the arguments for joining have nothing to do with European dreams of harmony and integration. They are all economic.

James Potocnik, head of the Slovenian EU negotiating team, said: "We want to be a market economy and whether we joined the EU or not we would have to be making reforms anyway. We simply don't have any other solution if we don't want to be a closed society like Serbia."

## Kalashnikov is automatic choice for designer prize

James Week in Moscow

A GLASS case filled with weapons by the notorious gunmaker Kalashnikov now occupies an honoured place in Moscow's prime modern art gallery, the Tretyakov, alongside paintings, books, stage designs and architectural drawings in the State Prize '97 exhibition.

Mikhail Kalashnikov and seven fellow gunsmiths are a racing certainty for laureates in the modern design category.

Portable, reliable, low-tech and user-friendly, Kalashnikov rifles have proved popular worldwide:

76 million have been sold. Until now they have been acquired less for their stylish appearance, clean, bold lines and masterly blending of wood and metal than for their efficiency in killing people.

The Union of Designers of Russia, which nominated the weapons, could argue in their defence that neither the famous AK-47 nor its still more deadly successor the AK-74, instrument of the death of millions around the world, is up for the award — the artwork in question is the Saiga series of automatic shotguns.

But the Saiga guns share a strong family resemblance with the military

Kalashnikovs in a country where humans are as much a prey as bear or elk.

In the Urals city of Izhevsk, home of the Kalashnikov, no one thinks it strange that municipal funds are being used to build a Kalashnikov museum, or is embarrassed that last year a panel of experts concluded the Kalashnikov automatic was the best symbol of modern Russia.

The diminutive 78-year-old Kalashnikov is a celebrity in Russia. Last month in the Kremlin President Boris Yeltsin presented him with a ceremonial pistol to mark the 50th anniversary of his gun.

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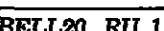
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**Liz McGregor**



# Everybody believes in something: goddess, guru or gobbledegook

## Joan Smith



"Superstition," said Voltaire, "sets the whole world in flames. Philosophy quenches them." In the self-deluding atmosphere in which we now live, it is the other way round, with rationalisation provoking howls of outrage as people demand the right to nurture their fantasies undisturbed. This is a measure of how dramatically we have turned our backs on the values of the Enlightenment. It also explains the isolation, and the growing impatience, felt by those of us who not believe in God, *feng shui* or Diana.

Polly Tynbee is *gay*

# South Bank blues

## Peter Preston



would? Nor do they stray far from the river bank into the caverns of concrete where men in rags and cardboard boxes sleep by night and sour-smelling litter twists in the wind by day. They do not stop to talk. Who would?

No prizes, of course: this is the throbbing heart of British arts, the South Bank. It is not quite derelict. But it repels and depresses. If the arts are for people then this grisly backcloth tells people to hurry on by, to get their tickets and scurry for safety. Cool Britannia? Flyblown, desolate Britannia.



**Rogers's kiboshed dream was a humane space for humanity to relish**

WAS, I think, one of the first to hear about Richard Rogers's dream of what the South Bank might become. He came into the Bank at the start of the decade and saw the finished plans won the contract — and described the swirling swathe of glass that would cover the complex with a sweep of his hands. You could see it all like a very safe society, very Euro-riffic. You could, if all you cared about was the theatre or the concert halls, not see the point of turning the Bank into a place of safety and warmth for the hot-pot. But from the start, was thinking people — and meeting places. He knew it was good to talk. He said goodbye to all of that. The great safety was the pan last week, wrecked by too many nervous years drifting from committee to committee and an Arts Council which never had a collective mind. Chris Smith, the irrelevant Minister, has set up a "broad working group" to rabbit about "other things for forward". I mean the South Bank Centre, the Arts Council, the Heritage Lottery Fund, the South Bank Employment Group, the Arts Council Partnership, the Department of the Environment and Lambeth Council for starters. Expect nothing: hope for nothing.

We haven't quite figured out what the new mayor of London will do. He will mind the police and fire shops and — without extra cash or resource — be deep

violent most. These aren't places to walk or places for people. They are punctuation marks to the squalor of the sprawl.

The British live in cities, but feel bad about it. They have parks to exercise in, but parks are essentially empty spots, acres for strangers walking dogs. You go there not to be seen, but to be anonymous in this apology for a public space. You don't, remotely, go to talk. Who is there to talk to?

The Plaza Mayor in Salamanca — like the other great squares of Europe — sends an utterly different message, and invitation. It exalts the city. It instills a pride. But most of all, without discrimination, it welcomes everyone who lives around it. It is a place where in the benignity of chat and laughter, You feel good merely by being there.

Robert Rogers understood that about the wonder of his kiboshed dream had nothing to do with the lobby of the Festival Hall or the dreams of the city. The dream was on to something much bigger — a humane space for humanity to relish. Maybe Gerry Robinson at the Arts Council could understand that.

Maybe the rabble folks stayed at home and watched Granada Gold. But the first mayor of the new London will be elected and paid to understand. This is his pitch: this is his

**Please Mr Blair, plead in Israel today for nuclear whistleblower Mordechai Vanunu**

## A task for Tony

## Susannah York

A Moroccan Jew whose family settled in Israel when he was a child, he was sworn to secrecy when he started work as a junior technician in Dimona in 1977. Israel's covert nuclear plant whose programme has been led to the world as civil.

By 1985, deeply troubled by the discovery of Israel's military objectives and size of her nuclear arsenal, he fled the country of his adoption, gravitating to Australia where he converted to Christianity.

Six months later he contacted the Sunday Times

As the story broke, Mossad caught up with him; "Cindy," a young Mossad agent posing as a student, sprang a house trap, luring him to Rome. International law was broken there when Israel's secret service seized him, dragged him, and shipped him by crate to Israel. He was tried in camera for treason and espionage, and sentenced to 18 years.

Over a year ago he wrote to me: "Prison is a zoo for human beings. I am the last one who would live behind closed doors. I loved the freedom to be out, to see people, to feel nature. I felt in part of my mind, I felt not live like this. But I am the animal in a human that

He has suffered terrible trauma and perhaps permanent damage

from his brother, he has suffered terrible trauma, perhaps permanent psychological damage; but he has always refused to forswear his action or his beliefs.

I became a trustee of the campaign to free Vanunu six years ago (others include Julie Christie, Harold Pinter and Bruce Kent), and have gone on three subsequent delegations to Israel. In 1994 we were received by President Weizman, to no avail, but finally broke the taboo that had

This March, having served 12 years and due for parole, Vannun was released from solitary confinement. This year also he was formally adopted by an American Christian couple Nick and Mary Eloff of Minnesota in accordance with U.S. law. But he is still in prison.

In this, the month of his parole review as well as of Israel's celebrations, when President Weizman has declared his intention of

Today, with Lord Avebury and Jeremy Corbyn, vice-chairmen of the parliamentary human rights group, I hope to present the appeal to the Israeli president. It asks that Mordechai Vanunu be granted final and complete release from his imprisonment.

There are many items already on Mr Blair's agenda. Might he also raise the issue of Vanunu with Mr Netanyahu?

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Susannah York is currently appearing in Camino Real at the Young Vic, and Hamlet at the Barbican. The Vanunu campaign is c/o 89 Borough High St, London SE1 1NL

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## A new sort of Unionism

The first of these is the fact that the party is not a political party in the ordinary sense of the word. It is not a party of the left or the right, or of the center. It is a party of the future. It is a party that is not yet born, but which is destined to be born. It is a party that is not yet formed, but which is destined to be formed. It is a party that is not yet known, but which is destined to be known. It is a party that is not yet seen, but which is destined to be seen. It is a party that is not yet felt, but which is destined to be felt. It is a party that is not yet heard, but which is destined to be heard. It is a party that is not yet touched, but which is destined to be touched. It is a party that is not yet tasted, but which is destined to be tasted. It is a party that is not yet smelled, but which is destined to be smelled. It is a party that is not yet seen, but which is destined to be seen. It is a party that is not yet felt, but which is destined to be felt. It is a party that is not yet heard, but which is destined to be heard. It is a party that is not yet touched, but which is destined to be touched. It is a party that is not yet tasted, but which is destined to be tasted. It is a party that is not yet smelled, but which is destined to be smelled.

## Letters to the Editor

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## Treating GI

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved. It is important to understand the context and the impact of the problem on the organization and its stakeholders.

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## A new sort of Unionism

### The mindsets mutate

THE ULSTER Unionists have had a bad press down the years, often with good reason. Throughout the world, their image is poor, a mixture of intransigence and bigotry, the party of No Surrender. Few outside Northern Ireland distinguish between the varying strands of Unionism, which has come to be epitomised down the years by the fundamentalist approach of Ian Paisley. International sympathy has rested mainly with the nationalist Catholic community, the victims of sectarianism and discrimination over decades.

A change took place at the weekend, more significant than has yet been realised, the biggest since the Ulster Unionist Party was founded early this century. The vote of its ruling council was more than just a vote of confidence in their leader David Trimble, who had negotiated the political settlement at Stormont: it was a break with the party's inglorious past. Throughout their history, the Ulster Unionists have defined themselves in a solely negative way: total opposi-

tion to involvement with the Irish Republic. The weekend vote was for a settlement which will see Unionists actively engage with ministers from Dublin. It was a vote for a more mature Unionism, for new-style relationships throughout the British Isles.

The transformation will not be easy. The Unionist community is divided. Mr Paisley's rival but smaller Democratic Unionist Party will campaign furiously against, and Mr Trimble's own party is split with half his MPs opposed to the settlement. He himself can be volatile, and when necessary can put on the Orange cloak of hardline Unionism. He was rightly pilloried for his behaviour in the Orange stand-off at Drumcree three years ago. But he deserves thanks today not only for the way he handled the negotiations but for decisively carrying his party with him. If the vote had been no, and members had taken shelter in the old bastion mentality, the peace process would effectively have been over.

Sinn Féin's annual conference in Dublin ended yesterday without the same decisiveness being displayed. While it would help if it were to back the settlement, this is not so crucial. Sinn Féin agreeing to adopt a neutral or low-profile approach to the referendum rather than campaigning against should be enough to ensure its success.

More important by far is for Sinn Féin, as is expected, to change its constitution to allow candidates to take seats in the new Assembly, drawing them further into the democratic process.

If peace is to be achieved in Northern Ireland, it will need not only new political mechanisms but a complete overhaul in attitudes. The case is often made for Protestants to acknowledge and respect the traditions of the nationalist community. Less often heard is the case for the nationalist community giving equal respect to the Protestant tradition. Too often it concentrates on portraying the Unionists as neanderthal, ignoring the great writers, scientists and engineers that the Protestant culture has produced. Both sides will have to learn to be less selective in their history, and instead accept — and hopefully in time take pride in — both traditions.

## Cheap release

### But China may still change

WANG DAN is the second Chinese dissident to be sent into exile "on medical parole" within the last few months, and for the same cynical reason. The release of Wei

Jingsheng last November came soon after President Jiang Zemin's successful visit to the US. Mr Wang's departure comes two months ahead of Bill Clinton's visit to China — which needs to be a success too. In both cases, the Chinese authorities grant medical parole having denied for years that there was any problem with the prisoner's health. They also insist not just that he should go abroad but that he should head for the US. The linkage with diplomatic interest seems transparent.

Yet beyond the immediate advantage to those involved — even the bravest endurance has its limits — may there not be some more general benefit? Both the US and the EU (led by Britain) argue that such cases reflect a relaxation in Beijing's attitude towards human rights, and that this justifies their own softer approach towards China. The list of political dissidents presented to Beijing (for example by Robin Cook when he visited there in January) is a short one. By that standard a reduction of one or two appears significant — though it looks pathetic compared to Amnesty's list of many hundreds. The release of Mr Wei and of Mr Wang may have upset some hardliners in Beijing, and could strengthen the hand of liberals who would like to go further. There is nothing wrong with an

incremental approach — but only if there is reasonable hope that it will produce results.

Some evidence is emerging now of a more tolerant attitude towards political debate under the post-Deng Xiaoping leadership. Though recent national congresses of the Party and the government failed to broach at all seriously the subject of political reform, intellectuals close to the establishment are beginning to discuss it. The argument is more cautious than in the late 1980s, focusing on the reform of political "structures" rather than on implementing the basic rights enshrined — and ignored — in the constitution. But to suggest that "human rights is a civil right" or that "economic reform depends on political reform" is a significant signal: even the official Chinese news agency has floated similar ideas.

These tentative new shoots of liberal thinking will not push up any concrete in Tiananmen Square, and Beijing needs to do a huge amount more to overcome cynicism. But China does not stand still and a new generation of leaders is beginning to emerge. Let us give the benefit of the doubt, but without selling Western complacency too cheaply. How many more political prisoners will walk free before Tony Blair goes to Beijing in October?

## Letters to the Editor

### Nailing the hypocrites

TO TREAT refugees, "bogus" or "genuine", as we treat criminals is unacceptable whether or not it breaches European conventions (Group 4 clings to its asylum role, April 17). As a regular visitor of detainees at Campsfield Detention Centre I befriended an Algerian who had been imprisoned for four and a half years, three years in Algeria and a further 18 months in Britain. Robin Cook regularly expresses concern about human rights abuses all over the world. In the meantime, the rights of refugees in this country are largely disregarded.

Nick Fray  
Manchester

THE sheer effrontery of the Catholic Church over the work of Eric Gill is beyond belief (Unholy row over artist, April 14). Whereas no decent human being would, the condemn Gill's excellent, sensitive work is beyond hypocrisy. Every week from somewhere in the world we read of the sexual abuse perpetrated by the Catholic priesthood, particularly the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Nick Fray  
Corfe Castle, Dorset

NOW that the Reds of Manchester have stumbled so remarkably, can I be the first Newcastle fan to urge that clubs finishing second in the English Premiership should be barred from the European Champions' League?

Ian Wood  
Kirk Ireton,  
Derbyshire

WHAT Anthony O'Hear doesn't realise is that there are two Diana Spencers (Right-wing professor brings Diana to book, April 17). One was a Sloane bimbo with serious eating disorders, a string of lovers and a figure of fun for the press. The other is the blessed Diana who shines above us all. The first was an easy target but would be anyone who attacks the other.

Ian Wright  
Canterbury

## Why Pol Pot's legacy lives on

IT SHOULD be remembered that the secret US bombing of Cambodia in the late 1960s and early 1970s provided the route through which the Khmer Rouge came to power. The bombing killed over 500,000 Cambodian civilians, about a third as many people as Pol Pot. It is ironic that one of the chief architects of the secret bombing, Henry Kissinger, has been extensively interviewed about Pol Pot in recent days but has largely escaped the condemnation he deserves for his role in Cambodia's tragic history.

When the Khmer Rouge retreated to the Thai-Cambodia border in 1979, they were supported by, among others, the governments of the US, the United Kingdom and Thailand. By the late 1980s, in addition to providing arms, the Thai military and top level politicians were facilitating an extensive trade in timber and gems with the Khmer Rouge.

The journalists who were driven by four-wheel drive from Chongsgan pass to view Pol Pot's body to write stories about the "death of the

world's most evil man" evidently did not question where the four-wheel drive and fuel came from. It is certain that the fuel came from Thailand and probably that it was supplied from the PTT petrol station at nearby Lalom Junction, which is just one of the Thai-based businesses owned by new Khmer Rouge chief, "the butcher" Ta Mok.

Whilst Thailand has, under pressure, reduced its support to the Khmer Rouge, the rump of this organisation would be finished in days if they were unable to obtain supplies from across the border. It is essential that the ban on the cross-border timber trade remains in place.

Patrick Alley,  
Director, Global Witness,  
London

THE European Union is donating \$1 million to fund elections in Cambodia in July — provided that the elections are likely to be "reasonably free and fair". But the ballot-counting mechanism as presently designed is fundamentally flawed. According to a recent report in the Phnom Penh Post, the leading English language newspaper in Cambodia, all the votes are

likely to be counted at each of the 17,000 polling stations in the villages where they are cast. One observer commented: "It should take village chiefs all of five minutes to work out who voted against the CPP" (the ruling Cambodian People's Party).

And presumably not much longer to organise local gangs to punish those concerned. Village chiefs are government functionaries; that means most are now CPP supporters. And whether or not the CPP disbands its armed militias as promised, village chiefs will still be able to mobilise their members.

The system of counting ballots at such extremely local level is similar to that used in Indonesia, where it has returned the same dictator to power, in internationally accepted "democratic" disguise, for 35 years.

The real issue for Cambodia is not who wins this July, since everyone already knows who will still be in power in August. The climate of intimidation is now so well established that whatever vote counting system is used, Pol Pot's legacy will be the ballot is genuinely secret this time. The real issue therefore

is not these elections, but rather those to come, in 2003 and 2008.

Colin Alfred,  
London

YOUR front page on Friday was dominated by two stories. The death of Pol Pot — "His hair is dyed and the room smells of formaldehyde" and, given only slightly less space, the travails of Norman-Norma the cross-dressing line dancer —. He transformed himself into Norma with a frilly blouse, short skirt, gold tights and high heels" (Hoedown showdown as Norman changes to Norma, April 17).

Apparently, Norman's wife doesn't mind as long as he doesn't do it too often and keeps it under control. Gosh, I thought, if only Mrs Pot had exercised the same gentle restraint. Old Pol wouldn't have ended up as the Satan of the steamy jungle (as your reporter puts it), and (judging by your photograph) looking suspiciously like Nigel Kennedy after a heavy session on the Bruch No 1.

History would have been so very different.

Henry Haigh,  
London

## Our right to know

RICHARD Norton-Taylor argues that exemptions are a key flaw in the government's freedom of information proposals (Secrets and lies, April 13). Two such exemptions go to the heart of the relationship between the individual and the state, and should therefore be of particular concern to all who care about civil rights and freedoms. The other exemptions anything concerning law enforcement.

It cannot realistically be argued that every piece of paper belonging to the Secret Services should be disclosed to the public. But there will be many documents which can be disclosed without damaging "national security" or putting people at risk, and which are of legitimate public interest. The documents say, relating to the surveillance of Harriet Harman whilst she worked for Liberty, for example, could be disclosed to her — and to us — without any problems. Such examples illustrate the need to use the serious harm test for disclosure which will be used for other organisations: a blanket banal of documents in addition to this safeguard is unnecessary and unjustified.

The same principle must apply for the law enforcement exemption. Clearly, giving Mr Big access to his file at the same time as keeping him under surveillance would be crazy — though of course he would be foolish to go to Scotland Yard to ask for it. But what if Liberty wanted to see the police guidelines on the use of CS spray or the statistics for the Animal Rights National Index? Will the law enforcement exemption prevent access even though the disclosure will not cause any harm?

John Wadham,  
Director, Liberty,  
London

Please include a full postal address. We do not publish letters when only an e-mail or truncated postal address is supplied. We may edit letters. The Country Diary is on Page 13

## In vino veritas — or the nearest approximation to it

IT WAS with a feeling of déjà vu that I read Matthew Engel's column (Organic wine, April 18). I reset in exactly the same way as his wife (instant headache) on drinking the average glass of wine. This has led to embarrassment and social ostracism as most meals with friends include cheap bottles of plonk. I have solved the dilemma by buying more expensive bottles for my own celebrations and drinking brandy in public.

The only supermarket I have found that stocks organic wine is Safeway. They stock three, the cheapest being under its own label, a French table wine at a mere £3.99. I have acquired in other supermarkets and off-licences, only to be met with blank stares. Most people assume that the headache comes from over-indulgence, not a chemical reaction.

Tricia Cassel-Gerard,  
Calington,  
Devon

MATTHEW Engel is very confused about organic wine. "Organic" refers to the production of the grapes, not the wine. Feeling well or otherwise after a night out is more to do with wine, type, alcoholic strength and the food you consume with it. For example, the liver finds it easier to cope with a light white wine and food to match than a 14 per cent wine and a T-bone steak.

Also, with no preservative at all, the wine immediately turns brown (oxidation) and even the most expensive and carefully made contains some sulphur dioxide. I recommend a dry English or Cornish wine with some Cornish seafood and plenty of Cornish spring water if your aim is to avoid a headache. Bob Lindo, Camel Valley Vineyard, Bodmin, Cornwall.

MATTHEW Engel's snide remarks about "tasting the wine while the waiter stands over you" shows a complete misunderstanding of the purpose of this action. Giles Hibbert, Chapel-en-le-Frith, High Peak.

AS AN enthusiastic wine drinker but definitely not a wine-pseud, I value the chance of sampling the wine simply to discover whether or not the bottle is corked. Basil Howitt, Manchester.

## Treating GPs

RECRUITMENT to general practice can be enhanced if some rules and regulations are changed (Top doctor warns of 'time bomb' shortage of GPs, April 18). I am a 60-year-old GP practising from a purpose-built surgery in Clacton on Sea in Essex. For night duty, we are covered by a deputising service, but there is often a shortage of cover so I still need to be second on call. Inability to find sufficient cover may lead to a closure of the deputising agency or to an increase in costs, which could force me to abandon this arrangement. Cutting the 24-hour responsibility to 16 hours, finishing at 11pm, would reverse the trend of poor recruitment to general prac-



tice. And so would cutting down on bureaucracy. Recently I recruited a friend to general practice, a highly qualified and experienced doctor. He worked with me as a GP registrar for six months but left for a hospital job because of the unnecessary bureaucracy of the vocational

training scheme with its inflexible rules and regulations. Asking an experienced doctor to say nothing is reinforced by the fact that he has said so little himself. An assiduous search of this paper's library reveals only one report of his views on the Stormont Agreement. Speaking to the Daily Record, the Tories' choice of champion announced: "It's an historic moment and I'm delighted that all the hitches were overcome. It's a chance to open a new chapter and give up violence." So there will be no Pulitzer Prize for Mr Hague this year. And, unless he changes his ways, there will be very little chance of his looking like a real leader of the opposition. The Stormont Agreement was the most important constitutional development in Northern Ireland since the war. One way or another, what used to be called the Conservative and Unionist Party should have had something to say about its content.

## An inquiry

READING that the driver in the Southall rail crash has been charged with manslaughter (April 18) reminded me of an apparently ridiculous aspect of the affair, which I have never seen explained: why was an InterCity 125, travelling at 100mph, supposed to give way to an empty goods train trundling through at a snail's pace? Who decided this should be the case? Who set the signal and the points? Can we assume, if the driver is found not guilty and blame has to be given, that some faceless manager from Railtrack will be in the dock for "managing" this absurd situation? I doubt it somehow. Bev Brown, Wellington.

## Endpiece: A word, William

### Roy Hattersley



CONSERVATIVES everywhere will rejoice to learn that independent television is still prepared to broadcast missing person appeals — brief cries of fear and anguish from loved ones who, although rejected and deserted, ask only for reassurance that the absentee is safe and well. It seems the only hope left of locating Andrew Mackay — golfer, sometime car salesman, Member of Parliament for Berkshire East and (when last seen) Shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. In the 10 days since the Stormont Agreement brought at least the prospect of peace to the prov-

ince, the Conservative Party spokesman on the subject has said not a word.

Tory commentators have linked Mr Mackay's silence with William Hague's undoubted need to shuffle his Shadow Cabinet. The connection is clear enough and I am perfectly prepared to believe that the opposition's Northern Ireland spokesman has not expressed an opinion on the Agreement because he does not have an opinion to express. He was not appointed to the front bench because he was bursting with new ideas or in the knowledge that he would soon set the country alight with his passionate eloquence. His role is to reassure boneheads with BMWs and neanderthal opinions that they are still highly valued in William Hague's party.

Mr Mackay has been promoted far beyond his ability in the name of balance — the last refuge of insecure politicians. The nervously ineffectual Stephen Durrell still sits in the shadow cabinet to prove that the European wing of the Tory Party has a voice in its highest councils and Michael Howard remains Shadow Foreign Secretary to

confirm that the leadership will not listen to what the Europeans have to say. Durrell and Howard were not the worst of Mr Hague's appointments. Sir Norman Fowler is hardly symbolic of the "New Start" that the Tory broadcast promised. Like Cecil Parkinson he has returned from the dead in order to convince the ambitious pretenders that they have not long to wait. Choosing them protected Mr Hague from making real choices. Both men are inept vacillators.

The Conservative front bench — certainly the weakest since the war — confirms the insecurity of William Hague's position. No party leader with real self-confidence would have asked Brian Mawhinney to display his lack of charm and talent for another year. All that really concerns Mr Hague is keeping what is left of the Tory party in one piece — which is why I suspect that he applauds, rather than rejects, Mr Mackay's extraordinary silence. Had he wanted his spokesman to speak, he could have put a piece of paper in his hand and, assuming the statement did not contain too many complicated ideas, the

Shadow Secretary of State would have read it perfectly competently.

The theory that Mr Hague actually wanted Andrew Mackay to say nothing is reinforced by the fact that he has said so little himself. An assiduous search of this paper's library reveals only one report of his views on the Stormont Agreement. Speaking to the Daily Record, the Tories' choice of champion announced: "It's an historic moment and I'm delighted that all the hitches were overcome. It's a chance to open a new chapter and give up violence." So there will be no Pulitzer Prize for Mr Hague this year. And, unless he changes his ways, there will be very little chance of his looking like a real leader of the opposition. The Stormont Agreement was the most important constitutional development in Northern Ireland since the war. One way or another, what used to be called the Conservative and Unionist Party should have had something to say about its content.

Two Tories did congratulate "all those who signed the Good Friday agreement" and go on to "urge the people of Northern Ireland to endorse it

overwhelmingly in the referendum in May". They were Lord Cranborne — who, like all Cecil, seems "not to give a damn" — and Lord Williams, who has to be given, that some faceless manager from Railtrack will be in the dock for "managing" this absurd situation? I doubt it somehow. Bev Brown, Wellington.

his will on those he leads. Failing to speak clearly on the great issues of the day is not even good party politics. It is nothing but contempt among the dissidents whom it aims to placate. And the country at large is confirmed in the view that the vacillating leader does not possess the steel that is essential to a good government.

The damage that nine days of timidity has done to William Hague's reputation is not in doubt. But 8 per cent of the country already knows that he is not a credible alternative prime minister. I, at least, will not complain if the total increases. The real problem is the damage his reticence does to the peace process. If — as he half said to the Daily Record — he supports the Stormont Agreement he ought to throw his weight behind David Trimble and not allow Ian Paisley to whisper that the Conservative leadership still has its doubts.

The next stage of the process must be a massive vote for peace. Unless William Hague does his best to maximise the majority, he might as well spend the next four years playing golf with Andrew Mackay.

GRD09

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**D**ENIS Howell, who has died of a heart attack, aged 74, was the archetypal man from Birmingham and his predominant characteristic was his self-confidence that comes from absolute certainty — was the hallmark of a true Brummie. On that self-confidence all his other virtues — courage, determination and loyalty — were built.

His self-confidence that antagonised his enemies. Howell did not find it easy even to consider the possibility that he might be wrong. As a result, he was an ideal friend, a doughy opponent and a formidable foe.

He was born in Loxells, a district which he described as the "back yard of Birmingham", because the terraced houses and the factories stood cheek-by-jowl. Political life began in 1937, when, at the age of 16, he went with his father to a meeting during the by-election which followed

the death of Sir Austen Chamberlain. He wrote that he was "hooked on politics" from that moment onwards.

Perhaps he was even hooked on the Labour candidate, Herbert Crossland. If not, the infatuation did not last. Throughout his years in the House of Commons (1955-59 and 1961-92) Denis Howell was a passionate opponent of the Labour left. In the press conference that opened the 1970 general election campaign in Birmingham, Roy Jenkins — hardly an extremist — described Denis Howell as "excessively moderate".

It was not only the political experience of those early days that shaped the character of Howell's temperament. To the end he talked with immense affection about his Birmingham origins. It is almost impossible to imagine him representing any other place in the country, or even the city that he prepared for what was probably the longest front bench career — gov-

armament and opposition — in House of Commons history.

A clerk by profession, he became deeply involved in what was then the Clerical Workers Union — eventually becoming president of AEEU in 1934 — the union then expanded. A born city father, he represented St Paul's ward on the city council for six years and spoke, in true Birmingham tradition, of following in the footsteps of his father, who was in a different political party, but similar views on municipal enterprise and the importance of the Second City.

From 1955, he represented the All Saints division in parliament and during the 1959 general election, Midlands slaughter which followed the years when Britain "never had it so good". He was back 18 months later as Member for Small Heath, Birmingham, and stayed 10 years. During his early years in parliament, Denis Howell was an out-and-out supporter

of the then Labour leader Hugh Gaitskell. Indeed, during his brief absence from the Commons in 1960, he was organiser of the Campaign for Democratic Socialism which overthrew the unilateralist line against which Gaitskell promised "to fight, fight and fight again".

He was never an admirer of Harold Wilson. But, in 1964, with the Labour victory, Wilson had the good sense to put Denis Howell in as the first Minister of Sport. Ten years later he enjoyed a transitory fame as "the rain-maker" — when, as soon as he was asked to deal with problems that followed the drought, he promised the heaviest rain for 20 years. But it is as Minister of Sport that he will be remembered with greatest admiration and affection. Almost 20 years after he gave up the job, one of his last acts was to inaugurate a new sports community was divided into two groups, "those who think that Denis

Howell was the best Minister of Sport we ever had, and those who think that he still has the job".

Sport was — after politics — his great love. He grew up with a passion for cricket and football, and when he was 16 he was his great pride that by the end of his life he was vice-president of both Aston Villa and Warwickshire County Cricket Club. But, during his years as sports minister, he was not only a keen supporter of every sort of exotic game and pastime. More important, he applied himself to the task with the aggressive authority of the born referee.

Referee Denis Howell was. As a referee he was a well-known and strangely popular — figure in first division grounds all over England. The referee's temperament remained until the end of thirty years when he was shown his last full-time whistle. He maintained a referee's view of the game. Sitting next to him at a

**Denis Howell . . . the British sporting community is divided into two groups: 'Those who think that Denis Howell was the best Minister of Sport we ever had, and those who think that he still has the job'**

**Willi Guttsman**

## Learning in the library and at the kitchen table

**W**ILLI Guttman, who has died aged 77, once blazed a trail as a librarian at the London School of Economics with research on political systems and the political process. The result was a classic, his 1963 study, *The British Foreign Office in Britain* in 1938, only to be deported to Australia as a suspect enemy alien. He then picked potatoes in Scotland, where he met his wife Valerie and a research colleague. In 1962, he went to Norwich as the founding librarian of the new University of East Anglia, and created a superb library, both as a user and as a researcher. Guttman and the Guttmans threw themselves into the life of Norwich, helping to create a fusion of university and city élites.

His desire "to get things right" meant that he was not always a favourite among administrators. The UEA library's architect, Denys Lasdun, has described him as the most exacting of clients. He bemused junior administrators with his "unconventional" hold on the issue desk because they did not conform to the library's aesthetic. But his was a dynamic vision of the role of the university library. It encompassed the sponsorship of a "minority" collection, especially by WILL, at which many young students purchased their first modern prints. In the heady atmosphere of the 1960s, the creation of a new university was not so much a job as a mission.

He combined this with an endearingly unselfconscious individuality: the rickety bicycle; the indecipherable hand; the predilection for early morning swims in the chilly waters of the city's open-manity. WILL was never an establishment figure. His mé-

tier was the kitchen table transformed into seminar table, where bright young things gathered from a broad mix of backgrounds.

Will's life embodied a paradox – and a resolution to it – between the German accent, the interior ideas, modern art and architecture projected an image of continental intellectualism, but yet Will saw himself as committedly British. He lost both parents in Nazi camps and he was rejected his German inheritance. It was this I think, which led him sometimes to affect not to understand German, and when addressed in German by bilingual interlocutors always to reply in English.

Yet he did come to terms with his background and his *The German Social Democratic Party, 1875-1933: From Ghetto to Government* (1981) was a study of an early model of a modern mass party. That book contains seeds of the *homo faber* of the SPD, and later with *Art for the Workers* (1997), he combined his expertise in political science with his developing interest in modern art. That last work explores the relationship between ideology and the visual arts in the Weimar era, away from an examination of the popular cultural institutions created by the post-1890 German labour movement.

His life created enduring monuments and generated the affection and respect of a diverse range of friends. Yet even towards the end of it, his physical difficulties may seemed not fully to comprehend the scale of his achievement.

**Victor Morgan**  
Willi Guttsman, librarian and scholar, born August 23, 1920, died February 13, 1998

## Birthdays

Gro Harlem Brundtland, director-general, World Health Organisation, 59; Angela Christian, jazz singer, 50; Sebastian Faulks, author, 45; Graeme Fowler, cricketer, 41; John Eliot Gardiner, choirmaster and baroque conductor, 55; Maurício Gurgelmin, racing driver, 35; Louise Jameson, actress, 47; Andrew Jaspán, managing director, *The Big Issue* 46

Sir Antony Jay, author, 68; Sir Eddie Kulkundis, impresario, shipowner, 66; Jessica Lange, actress, 49; Ryan O'Neal, actor, 57; Leslie Phillips, actor, 74; Sir John Quicke, agriculturist, 76; Christopher Robinson, organist, 62; Peter Snow, broadcaster, 60; Gerry Steinberg, Labour MP, 53; Luther Vandross, singer, 47; Rachel Whitehead, sculptor, 35.

## Jamie McCullough

# The wood for the trees

**J**AMIE McCullough, who has died of a lung infection aged 53, combined artistic flair with technical knowledge and a curiosity about science. These came together in constructions like the 'Living Willows' in a causeway of living willows across woodland ponds near Harrogate.

This modest, but beautifully conceived project was also a triumph for a little-known, popular locally. It reached the final three in the 1996 National Art Collections Fund award for excellence in the arts. McCullough was a self-taught artist and craftsman. His life mirrored his distinctive artwork. An Old Etonian, leaving the school with A-levels in physics and chemistry, he took a jobbing artist, enjoying the company of fellow furniture-makers in London's Portobello Road and the enthusiasm of many small-scale artists and campaigners across the country.

A gentle and thoughtful man, he mixed instinctively, which accounts somewhat for his success in winning the commissions. While part of his mind was on a community project like Meanwhile Gardens — the reclaiming of urban space in the former west London square — another was preparing the in-



**Jamie McCullough at Hooky Bridge, Harrogate, his causeway of living willow trees**  
PHOTOGRAPH: CHARLES KNIGHT

edge of how and why solid materials behave, but was lifted into an extra dimension by his love of scientific speculation. His most recent job, in an irregular series of teaching and academic spells, was as a senior research fellow in a fellowship at Strathclyde University, examining the possibility of artificial sea islands. Aware of the physical properties of all the potential components, McCullough was devising the time-line of his death. In 15 months he was using fibre optics to bring seabed nutrients to the surface to develop as floating "fish ranches". He had also attracted scientific attention to his related work on purifying groundwater polluted by mining.

This took him to County Durham, where he settled in a village near the cathedral city. His scientific work is to be seen in the "Ecologies", while the element of "artistic maintenance" built into his artworks — Hooky Bridge has an annual festival of pruning, willow-tying and extending of length — is seen in the sculpture, that they too, remain alive.

**Martin Walnwright**  
Jamie McCullough, artist and engineer, born November 5, 1945; died April 4, 1998

## A Country Diary

**BUXTON:** When I was a child there were two things that always denoted spring in this climatically harsh town. The lesser signal was the sudden increase in daylight when the clocks went forward. But the feature which really symbolised spring was the sound of lapping. As the males perform their flight displays, they synchronise with those extraordinary looping parabolas one of the most beautiful and evocative songs of upland Britain.

**PUPP:** Pheasant, peewee, towhee, towhee these are just some of the old names by which the bird was known and which convey the basic structure of the song. Before I got up and after school, even as darkness fell, I could hear

some variation of it coming in through the doorway with the rushing sound of the brook.

It is comforting to find that a quarter of a century later the lapwings are still singing in Buxton. In fact, my last systematic count of their numbers in the midges that they have slightly increased. Thirteen years ago there were five pairs in the fields behind our family house. This year there are six. None was more than 200 metres from its neighbour and each contained a pair of pale, pinkish-buff, coloured partridge-like birds with irregularly scribbled with chocolate blotches, all arranged with their pointed ends inward.

The constancy of this population is a measure of the

bird's remarkable resilience. Showings are still our most numerous breeding wader, despite the fact that agricultural intensification, especially increased use of insecticides and winter-sown cereals, has driven them from many parts of the island. Expand. In Burton, they have to endure the farmer liming his fields, usually at the most inappropriate moment. This spring, however, the problem has been climatic: Overlight the fields and the blackbirds, curlews and thrushes have abandoned their nests by morning. Fortunately, they are well used to these setbacks and will probably nest again when warmer weather returns.

**MARK COCKER**

Mark Cocker's latest book, *Rivers of Blood, Rivers of Gold: Europe's Conflict with Tribal Peoples* (Jonathan Cape) is published on April 30.

## Death Notices

**SPRABEN, (Mild)** James Charles MBE, loving husband of the late Lily Braben, mother of Paul and Andrew, Carolyn and the great-grandfather of Max. Died peacefully on 15th April at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey, at 12.30pm on Friday 15th April at St. Peter's Church, Burnwood Road, Hersham, Surrey, followed by burial at Burnside Cemetery, Burnwood Road, Hersham and afterwards at The Mount, St. Peter's Church, Enquiries, Flowers to 0145-6758 from Donations to The Mount to 01932 45-6758. Donations to The Mount may be sent to Stockfield Amenity Fund, c/o Lodge 83, 10 High Street, Westbridge KT13 8AB.

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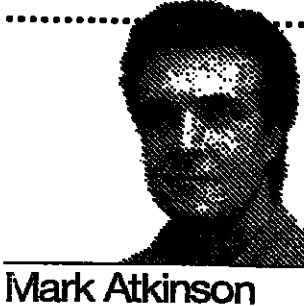
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## Britain's partners get ready for the euro while at home the Cabinet just dithers



Mark Atkinson

## Cowardice must not be the common currency

LESS than a year on from the general election, it might seem premature to start thinking about the battle lines for the next one. But already the Tories have nailed their colours firmly to the mast by ruling out membership of the single currency for 10 years, a position which could command considerable public sympathy judging by the hostility to the euro indicated by opinion polls.

Against that, we have the Government's half-hearted support for the euro. Yes, it is in favour of European economic and monetary union in principle, but not yet.

Just when it would be ready to go in remains a mystery.

All we are told is that membership will be considered when the Government is satisfied that five economic tests have been passed. The decision will then be put to votes in Parliament and the country.

The Government's short hand for the policy is "prepare and decide". This is not really very different from the previous Government's policy of "wait and see".

Indeed, its main distinguishing feature lies in it being a position behind which the Cabinet seems able to unite. The policy falls short of the degree of clarity needed to persuade business to prepare for euro membership.

While there is still doubt about the timing of entry, no business is going to spend

money on getting ready unless it absolutely has to. It is also too vague to engage public debate. And yet that is exactly what is needed. With eight months to go, EMU is no longer in doubt. It is highly unlikely to implode now, and it will have profound consequences for the UK whether or not the country joins.

On life outside the EMU zone the authorities are silent. All we hear from the Treasury and the Bank of England is what other countries should be doing to ensure EMU is a success, as if super-flexible Britain had nothing to worry about.

According to an unpublished study by Jerry Palmer, professor of communications at London Guildhall University, British press reporting in the years since 1995 has shown a significant shift away from a virtually exclusive focus on domestic political matters towards European political issues.

Prof Palmer believes this may be due in part to Labour's successful spinning of the EMU story away from our political shores.

The Government's EMU mantra is familiar: reform of Europe's capital, labour and product markets needed to ensure there is sufficient flexibility to compensate for the loss of both monetary sovereignty and the exchange rate safety valve once inside EMU.

While that is probably true, the message has already been taken up by all countries con-

cerned. Reform is under way, if slowly.

In research published earlier this month, JP Morgan, the US investment bank, points out the number of surprisingly innovative initiatives springing up across Europe as governments, corporations and unions attempt to promote jobs by working around the constraints of existing welfare systems.

These include moves to adjust working time to individual needs, the proliferation of temporary contracts and decentralised wage bargaining.

"If these developments gather pace, there is real hope that European performance can improve," says the bank. The danger is that the impending European upswing will mute the enthusiasm for reform.

MEANWHILE at home, the British public is kept in the dark about what will happen once EMU gets under way. The only official EMU publication is issued by the Bank of England and is aimed at the financial markets. The emphasis is on practicalities, not fundamentals.

It is certainly not the sort of publication that will be read by the average commuter.

Fortunately for Britain, EMU starts against a favourable macro-economic backdrop. Its influence will probably be benign. Inflation in Europe is low, budget deficits are coming down and the

continent is apparently on the verge of a sustained cyclical upswing.

Some of this European prosperity will rub off on the UK, given the trade links. But staying outside will not be a soft option. The pound may continue to swing wildly on the foreign exchanges, whether or not the Bank of England and the Treasury conduct stable monetary and fiscal policies, to the detriment of industry.

The City could lose out on the development of pan-European capital markets and inward investors may seek a base inside the euro-zone.

The UK will still have the benefits of a flexible monetary policy, rather than the one-size-fits-all interest rate regime that will prevail on the continent. But is that a price worth paying for the potential loss of influence on a world currency rivaling the dollar?

Research published today for the Centre for Economic Policy Research comes up with some new estimates for the economic gains from the euro. As well as the efficiency savings from eliminating costly foreign exchange if the euro challenges the dollar's status as the international currency of choice, the economic benefits could be large.

Authors Richard Portes and Helene Rey estimate that gains from Europe achieving reserve-currency status and the development of euro asset markets could be as much as 0.5 per cent of GDP annually,

with a similar loss for the US and Japan.

Sooner or later the Government will have to engage with these issues rather than leaving them to academia, business and the City.

They deserve a wider audience in the interests of laying the groundwork for winning a referendum, whenever it is held.

WITHIN the majority of people against EMU there is probably a hard core of about 20 per cent or so who have thought about it deeply and don't much like the prospect of ditching the pound.

Their opinion is obviously valid and should be respected. But public opinion is a malleable thing, as the events of 1975 showed when initial hostility to joining the European Community, as it was then, was turned around in favour of membership after a concerted effort by the Heath government.

It is in the interests of democracy to ensure there is a thorough debate about the euro.

Despite the Government's insistence in its October policy statement that EMU is more about hard-headed economics than politics, there is no use denying that EMU is a political issue.

Without public understanding and support for a single currency, it is doomed to failure.

Of course, EMU is not a

subject which excites and interests people. But that is not a reason for refusing to confront it, for shirking the responsibility of political leadership on the issue.

Otherwise, EMU — if and when we join — will be what it is already in some of the other prospective member countries — something which has been thrust on them from above by the financial markets and political elites.

It may be that the Government is actually aware of this pitfall and is simply waiting until EMU starts before moving the debate up a gear.

If everything goes according to plan, Europe's economic success over the next couple of years will contrast unfavourably with the expected UK economic slow-down, or worse, recession.

That could provide the right backdrop against which to start promoting the benefits of EMU membership. Let's hope that that is the reason for the Government's procrastination. The other explanation for the Government's silence on EMU is less kind. It amounts to political cowardice.

Sources: Press reporting in the UK, France and Germany; a pilot study by Jerry Palmer, London Guildhall University; JP Morgan's European Economic Outlook, April 2; EMU: Prospects and Challenges for the Euro, published by Blackwell for the Centre for Economic Policy Research.

## New Deal is no way to cut the bills

### Debate

David Willetts

WELFARE to Work is at the heart of the New Labour Project. It is supposed to enable this government to avoid the dilemmas that dogged Labour governments in the past.

We are told, for example, that the New Deal will actually reduce spending on unemployed people so that resources can be shifted into education or health.

Thus it is supposed to enable Labour to deliver higher expenditure on popular programmes without any increase in total spending.

However, there is no welfare-to-work scheme anywhere in the world which has been able to deliver this. New tax-and-spend dilemmas cannot be escaped so smoothly.

There is another claim made for the New Deal which is often allowed to pass without challenge. This is the claim that by investing money in training the least qualified members of the workforce you can have a significant impact on income distribution without having to take difficult decisions on taxes and benefits.

most passionate advocate would claim more than that. Let us now look at how such an effect compares with the pattern of earnings in this country. Since 1979 the incomes of the less well qualified or the unqualified have increased in real terms but by less than the incomes of people with qualifications.

Imagine that one wanted to restore income differentials to what they were in 1979. We can calculate the increase in incomes necessary to restore the ratios of pay between the unqualified and the well-qualified that obtained in 1979.

Look at the case of a man with no qualifications. His real income went up by 14 per cent between 1979 and 1995, whereas for a man with a degree real income went up by 33 per cent. To restore the 1979 income differential a man with no qualifications would need to have earnings not of £250 but of £285 per week, almost an extra £3,400 a year, which in return means an investment in training him of £24,000.

There are 4.5 million unqualified men in work, so a training programme to raise their incomes would cost £108 billion.

If you add to this example male workers with qualifications simply up to CSE level and female workers with no qualifications or qualifications up to CSE level, you need a total increase in their incomes of £24 billion so as to restore their differentials to 1979 levels. With a 10 per cent return for training schemes, this means expenditure on training of £240 billion.

Of course the figures are schematic, indeed absurd. But the point underlying it is a very serious one. Given the number of people in the workforce and the level of their incomes it is nonsense to claim that a £3.5 billion welfare-to-work scheme is going to have any significant impact on the distribution of income nationwide.

It would take a scheme many times larger than the one envisaged to close the earnings gap between the qualified and relatively unqualified, even assuming an almost miraculous effectiveness. It is no good pretending that somehow the New Deal is going to make any significant contribution to an objective of narrowing income differentials.

Indeed, ironically, we are beginning to see from the latest evidence that some narrowing of the income differentials has been under way for several years now, probably beginning from 1993.

Labour may want to claim that this trend is being driven by the New Deal, but it began before it and is much bigger than anything the New Deal can deliver.

David Willetts is Conservative MP for Havant.

### It is nonsense to claim that a £3.5 billion welfare-to-work scheme is going to have any significant impact

**What is the public sector borrowing requirement?**

Like sensible people's books, with running balances for incomes and outgoings, it's the difference between how much the government spends and earns each month.

**How large?**

Last year the Government spent £25.6 billion in March and collected £18 billion from tax, social security revenues and other bits and pieces, leaving it with a shortfall of £9 billion. The borrowing requirement for March this year, figures for which are released today, will probably be about £7.8 billion.

**The Government must have an seriously big overdraft by now if it borrows that much each month...**

March isn't typical. Most of the Government's revenue has already been collected, and in fact it's built up a nice little surplus

**Economics made easy**

over the first 11 months of the financial year, which started last April. With £5 billion in the bank, which is a real disaster this month, the Chancellor should comfortably meet his revised target for this fiscal year of borrowing £5 billion.

**In December's "green" Budget, the Chancellor thought it was going to move like £12 billion. Why the undershoot, then?**

It's always an extremely tricky number to forecast because the revenue and spending numbers are so large that even a small change to either one makes a big difference to the gap. A booming economy has helped — falling unemployment means more workers who are paying tax. In addition, of course, the Labour government has done an impressive job of reining in Whitehall spending.

**Why won't Labour spend more? CHARLOTTE DENNY looks at changes in PSBR policy**

There will be rewards for departments which have shown restraint when the spending review reports. Long term, the watchword is "fiscal stability". The Chancellor wants the country to borrow no more than it invests, and to keep public debt stable as a proportion of national output.

**Translating?**

It's time governments lived within their means.

**Does this mean UK plc is solvent again?**

We could be on course next year for the first budget surplus since 1991. However, the official Treasury line is we must not repeat the mistake of the late 1980s and confuse a temporary surplus for a long-term improvement in the public balance sheet. Which, translated, means this is not an excuse for a party.

**So no tax-cuts or massive spending boosts?**

There will be rewards for departments which have shown restraint when the spending review reports. Long term, the watchword is "fiscal stability". The Chancellor wants the country to borrow no more than it invests, and to keep public debt stable as a proportion of national output.

**Translating?**

It's time governments lived within their means.

**Indicators**

**TODAY — JP:** Trade Balance (Mar); UK PSBR (Mar); GERS Producer prices (Mar); **TOMORROW — UK:** Retail prices (Mar); Finance ministers meeting (Wed); FR: Industrial production (Feb); FR: National Assembly vote on EMU participation.

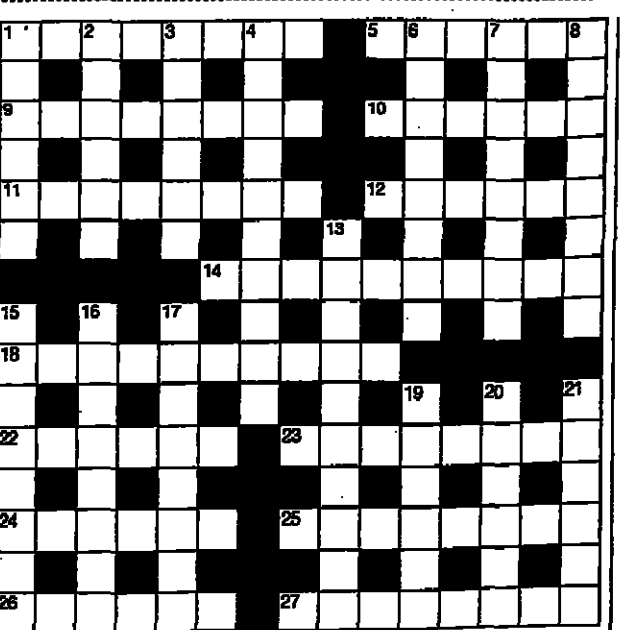
**UK Unemployment (Mar); UK Average earnings (Jan); THURSDAY — JP:** Fiscal reform panel meeting; GERS: Parliamentary votes on EMU; UK Retail sales (Mar); **FRIDAY — UK:** Preliminary GDP (Q1); FR: Trade balance (Feb); Source: HSBC Markets Limited.

**Tourist rates — bank sells**

Australia 2.502	Germany 2.973	Malaysia 6.28	Singapore 2.65
Austria 20.83	Greece 512.75	Malta 0.84	South Africa 8.217
Belgium 61.22	Hong Kong 12.72	Netherlands 3.337	Spain 251.35
Canada 2.385	India 67.20	New Zealand 2.917	Sweden 12.80
Cyprus 0.863	Ireland 1.174	Norway 12.38	Switzerland 2.70
Denmark 11.37	Israel 6.30	Portugal 301.76	Turkey 402.025
Finland 9.072	Italy 2.945	Saudi Arabia 6.188	USA 1.853
France 9.934			

Supplied by Reuters (excluding rupee, shahel and indollar)

### Guardian Crossword No 21,253



### Set by Rufus

**Down**

1 One of the men in a boat helps the pilot (6)

2 Gymnastics only seen outside, in public (6)

3 Charge exorbitantly for a woolen coat (6)

4 Improving, though in a negative way, perhaps (10)

5 Acres from having the call-up date wrong (6)

6 Strange things about American election campaigns (6)

7 Rough meadow overlooking the railway (6)

13 Loyalty as, for example, in marriage (10)

15 A bed made badly by George Eliot (4,4)

16 One would lose status as union member (6)

**Across**

1 Well-mannered class setting socially acceptable standards (4,4)

5 All the difference between life and death? (6)

9 Takes too much care (6)

10 Not available to take employment — a symptom of illness (6)

11 Driver, perhaps, doing the rounds in a cart (4,4)

12 The land of the living? (6)

14 A daring aspirant to sporting fame (10)

18 It looks like the campenologist is late (4,6)

22 Jumbo pilot? (6)

23 Novel is remote and tedious (6)

24 Cake made by Claire (6)

25 One metal fused into many (6)

26 Mistake in a Shakespearean comedy (6)

## Keeping the company of wolves

### Worm's eye

Dan Atkinson

SOME "burning issues" burn themselves out. Who now remembers the fuss about London's third airport, secondary picketing or the activities of the Price Commission over the cost of tea bags?

But there are plenty of bones of contention, for ever being buried only to be exhumed; the export of live animals was a huge issue in the 1970s and again in the mid-1990s; threats to the Green Belt rear their ugly

head on an almost metropolitan basis.

Then, there's "profit", or, as we used to call it, the profit motive. Businessmen declare on television that "profit is not a dirty word" when they mean it "ought not to be a dirty word".

Profit is the moral law in the market system, capitalism's guilty secret. Lord Hailsham devoted an entire chapter of The Conservative Case to profit, which he redefined as "any material reward for service or labour, especially when this is graduated in proportion to achievement or skill". He concluded that profit was the least-worst system, given "the fallibility of the

human spirit," hardly a ringing endorsement.

The 1984/1985 miners' strike marked the last settlement in which a respectable body of opinion held it intolerable that economic institutions should be closed down just because they were losing money.

After that, all went quiet and conventional wisdom had it that profit was being restored to its proper place with benefits for efficiency and economic growth.

Then a funny thing happened. The first recession may have wiped out factories that lost money, but the slump of the early 1990s hit many whose figures were healthy. No news bul-

letin was complete without a baffled shop steward in front of a doomed plant, declaring it had consistently made good profits.

The ghastly truth was dawning that it was no longer enough to make profit; to satisfy the mercenary army of the City and Wall Street, you had to make a profit equal to any available elsewhere.

It was now styled "rate of return" and, with exchange control conveniently abolished, capital was free to roam in search of the ultimate high. Market apologists called profit a sturdy carthorse 20 years ago. Now we know better, it is a ravaging, universal wolf.



**Natural high . . . spectators in the front row crane their necks as Neil Carson, competing in the Welsh Masters, negotiates the edge of a 10-metre overhang on the 15-metre wall at the world's largest indoor climbing centre, built on an old coal mine in Trelewis**



**Photograph by  
Jeff Morgan**

## Prince's office politics stray way below the belt

# SCREEN BREAK

**Martin  
Kelner**

**I**AN DARKE has the toughest job in televised sport. Not only does he have to conduct the post-fight interview with Naseem Hamed, he also has to fight the impulse to tell the young upstart around the ears.

This cannot be easy when your brain has been turned to guacamole by a display of flashing lights, laser beams, and holograms to make The Strip at Las Vegas look like the Clithead. Every time you leave sport the evening and watching young men receive general approbation for solving their problems by knocking seven bells out of each

other. I felt Darke giving a little twitchy after Naz's victory at Manchester's Nynex Arena on Saturday, and I think his fist may have clenched around the microphone when the Prince — or His Royal Highness of Boring, as he was called by the M.C. Michael Butler — replied to one of Darke's fairly anodyne questions with: "What ya sayin', Curly?"

If this was a reference to the fact that Darke's formerly brilliant career is shining a little, was an extraordinarily personal one (I do not recall Muhammad Ali ever calling Harry Carpenter "speczy"), and gave the commentator the perfect excuse to floor Naz with a last-minute special, I don't know. The Sheffield Star had rather unskillfully dropped his guard at that particular point.

Actually, I have no evidence that Darke is a proficient boxer, but he has the look of a pugnacious light-heavyweight who may have taken a punch or two, and his

knowledge of boxing technique seems fairly complete. But he let the moment pass, and allowed HRH to return to his familiar mix of swagger — "Did ya see them knock-dahns, the wicked accuracy of mah punches?" — and humming to "I thank Allah and my dad."

Perhaps Darke would have been more inclined to give Naz what for had he climbed into the ring to interview him — Harry Carpenter, I seem to recall, used to squeeze through the ropes and take his chances — but that's another matter. He was a boxer, not a boxer's guy, put and the boxers go over to them to dispense their post-bout wisdom, which speaks

There were 15,000 water I felt could better employed developing world

At some levels I am sure boxing is still a noble art and a valuable discipline for young men who might otherwise turn violent crime (copyright Sam O'Brien, 1988), but I cannot be alone in thinking that these nights of world championship boxing have about as much relevance outside the world of satellite and cable television as the World Wrestling Federation. And residents of the United States are dispelled by the fact that among the first to congratulate Naz after his victory were two executives of America's Home Box Office.

00 gallons of  
I have been  
I in parts of the  
d, and Yorkshire

Not that much confirmation was needed. I am no expert on the subject, but all three bouts at the Nyxer seemed to have been arranged on the same crude cartoon-show basis — a slow, dogged trier against a more powerful boxer with a better haircut and a more elaborate light show.

Chris Eubank, for instance, spent \$350 having his hair cut and styled to look like a lion's mane. He was the underdog in the fight, we were told. He is still not quite in the same class as His Royal Highness, though, who pumped 15,000 gallons of gas into the tank of his limo to create a special effect to enhance his ring-walk, water that I felt could have been better employed in parts of the world where there is no electricity.

Having shelled out 12 quid for the TV coverage I did not hear any of the boxing on the radio, but I suspect somebody on Radio 5 Live said it was a "good day at the office" for Famed. I am sorry to say I have been behaving like a de-

Like most clichés, it actually meant something when it was first coined, that is that the victory had been a fairly routine one for the home side and the reporters on 5 Live are by far the worst offenders.

But in recent weeks, Pat Murray has reported on "a satisfactory day at the office" for England, the West-Indies and on Robertson complimented England on "a good day at the office" after victory in a rugby international while, just for variety Ian Payne, reviewing the Premiership results on Sport On 5, suggested that it had been "an interesting day at the office".

The good news is that all these comments make perfect sense if you just remove the words "at the office". Try it lads.

# TV SPORT HIGHLIGHTS

**Toddy**  
**Seaside World Championship from 11:00pm**  
 7:50-8pm; 1, 10:10-10pm; 2, 8:45-8pm and 7:50-8pm; highlights BSC2, 11:15pm-11:45pm  
**Live Athletics Boston Marathon**  
 7:30-8:30pm  
**Football: Gary's Golden Boys**  
 — Gary Lineker on scoring legends.  
 7:30-8:30pm  
**Generals On Stage**, including guests  
 Grania Davis and Nedie Connolly  
 BSC1, 10:45-11:05pm  
**Townsquare**  
 — The Great Success vs Lonestar.  
 AXA Live League.  
 (Sky Sports 1, 5-10:30pm)  
**Seaside World Championship**  
 10:10-10:30pm; 3, 3:30-4pm and 8:45-7:30pm; BSC1, 2:35-3:30pm; highlights BSC2, 11:15pm-11:45pm  
**Live Football England v Russia B**  
 (Sky Sports 2, 7:30-10pm)  
**Seaside World Championship**  
 10:10-10:30pm; 4, 3:30-4pm and 8:10-7pm; BSC1, 2:35-3:30pm; highlights BSC2, 11:15pm-11:45pm  
**Live Football England v Portugal**  
 (Sky Sports 2, 7-10:00pm; Portugal TV, 10:45-11:45pm)  
**Football Republic of Ireland v Argentina**  
 (Europe 2, 8-11pm)  
**Thursday 25th**  
**Live Golf: Spanish Open, day one**  
 7:30-8:30pm  
**Seaside World Championship**  
 BSC1, 2:35-3:30pm; BSC2, 3:30-4pm and 8:10-7pm; highlights BSC2, 11:15pm-11:45pm

**Generals: The Sports Show.** With Edmund Holmes and Will Carling. (ITV, 10.40-11.40pm).

**Friday 24**

**Live Golf: Spanish Open.** (Sky Sports 1, 1-5pm).

**Six Nations World Chess Championship.**

**General** The Sports Show, With  
 commentaries and Mike Carling,  
 (TV, 10.40-11.40pm).  
**Friday 2/6**  
**1.1pm** Late Spanish Open.  
 (Sky Sports 1, 1-5pm).  
**2.15pm** Snooker World Championship,  
 (BBC1, 2-4.40pm and 8-10pm; high-  
 lights BBC 1, 11.15pm-12.15am).  
**4.15pm** Football: Port Vale v  
 Mansfield.  
 (Sky Sports 1, 2-7.10pm).  
**5.15pm** Snooker: World Snooker  
 (Sky Sports 1, 7.30-10pm).  
**6.15pm** General: A Question of Sport.  
 (BBC1, 6.10-8.30pm).  
**Saturday 3/6**  
**1.15pm** Snooker: World Championship,  
 (BBC1, 1.10-12.10pm, 2-4.40pm,  
 BBC2 4.40-7pm; highlights BBC2, 8-11pm).  
**2.15pm** Football: Osnar San Marino  
 Grand Prix.  
 (ITV, 11.40am-1.20pm).  
**3.15pm** General: Grandstand, including rally-  
 ing special.  
 (BBC1, 12.15-1.55pm).  
**4.15pm** Snooker: World Championship,  
 (BBC1, 4.15-5.30pm).  
**5.15pm** Football: Leicester v  
 Wolves.  
 (Sky Sports 2, 2-4.30pm).  
**Football Match of the Day.**  
 (ITV, 10.25-11.30pm).  
**Sunday 4/6**  
**1.15pm** Athletics: London Marathon.  
 (BBC1, 1.10-2.00pm and 12.30-  
 1.25pm; Sportsman, 9-11.30am; Highlights  
 BBC2, 8.40-9.20pm).  
**2.15pm** Football: Nottingham Forest v  
 Reading.  
 (Sky Sports 2, 1-4pm).  
**3.15pm** Snooker: World Championship,  
 (Sky Sports 2, noon-5pm).  
**4.15pm** Snooker: World Championship,  
 (BBC1, 4.15-5.30pm and 8.10-10.00pm).  
**5.15pm** Football: Osnar San Marino  
 Grand Prix.  
 (ITV, 12.45-1.30pm).  
**6.15pm** Football: Derby County v  
 Luton.  
 (Sky Sports 1, 5-6.30pm).  
**7.15pm** Rugby: Leagues Wigan v  
 Leeds.  
 (Sky Sports 1, 6.30-8.40pm).

## Weekend results

## RUGBY UNION

[illegible]

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[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

Q: Geriatric & S. Casey.  
Q: Price-Jones. (22) 80  
Q: T. Chapman, Choll, Collins, Highson, Irwin.  
Q: Chapman 5.  
A: 1,128.  
Walsford  
Q: T. Southernwood 2, Fuller, A. Hughes.  
Q: A. Hughes 6.  
A: 1,128.  
Q: T. Brumall, P. Delaney, W. Williams.  
Williamson, Wood.  
A: 2,885.  
P W D L F A Pts  
Walsford 10 8 1 1 237 181 5  
Hemlock 7 1 2 1 236 182 18  
Walsford 10 8 1 3 242 185 18  
Delaney 10 6 2 2 230 188 16  
Shelton 10 6 0 4 261 188 16  
Williamson 10 5 3 0 234 248 5  
Featherstone 10 5 0 5 254 227 0  
Walsford 10 5 0 3 234 248 5  
Walsford 10 5 0 8 185 204 0  
Lough 10 2 0 8 177 357 4  
Hemlock 10 1 0 8 156 238 2  
SECOND DIVISION  
Barrow  
T: Rudy & Holt, Hutton.  
Q: Barrow.  
Q: Barrow.  
T: Baragata, Cass, Martin.  
A: 1,268.  
Lancaster 1  
T: Kaiti 2, Donnan, Ruess.  
Stanton, Taylor.  
Q: P. Jones 4.  
Q: Barrow.  
T: Birrell.  
Q: Barrow.  
A: 750.  
York  
T: Smith, Deskin, Hanton, Moore.  
Q: Hopton.  
Q: Barrow.  
T: Arnold, Henzke.  
A: 670.  
P W D L F A Pts  
Barrow 2 2 0 0 31 20 4  
Hemlock 2 2 0 0 31 20 4  
Lancaster 2 1 1 0 30 26 8  
Walsford 2 1 1 0 30 26 8  
Oulton 1 1 0 0 22 18 8  
Walsford 3 0 0 3 42 98 0  
Donnan 2 0 0 3 20 98 0  
NATIONAL CONFERENCE LEAGUE  
Adrian 12 Saddle Mtn 27  
Dudley Hill 12 Leigh 14 Worthing 27  
Walsford 12 12 12 12 12 12 12  
Lark Lake 10 Sowerby 10  
Walsford 10 10 10 10 10 10 10  
Wigan St. Paulines 20 Heworth 20  
Woolston 26 West Hull 1  
Walsford 26 26 26 26 26 26 26  
Milton 26 26 26 26 26 26 26  
Walsford 26 26 26 26 26 26 26  
Oulton 26 26 26 26 26 26 26  
Walsford 26 26 26 26 26 26 26  
Thornhill 34 Barrow Island 1  
Newcastle 26  
Dovehill 26  
Dovehill Moor 14 Cliveden 1  
Walsford 26 Featherstone 30  
Nonington 26 New Acre 1  
Walsford 26 Walsford 26  
Prest. Bursfield Bursfield 23 Barrow 18: He-  
mlock & Kaiti 14: Leigh 14: Worthing 14  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONALS  
Q: T. Whitburn 18 Gold Coast 16: North  
Sydney 44: Auckland 26: Parramatta 26  
Q: T. Whitburn 18: Perth 24: St. George 26  
South Sydney 44: Western Suburbs 16  
Canberra 26: Illawarra 26: Walsford 26  
Walsford 26: North Queensland 17: New-  
castle 4: Mundy 28: Brisbane 4: Sydney City  
60 Adelaide 15  
GOLF  
GAMERS OPEN (Prest. Moughs GC):  
Walsford 10 (88/79 unless stated)  
"Amateur":  
T. Levett (F) 278 69 71 71 71  
P. Price 278 74 69 72 72

\_\_\_\_\_

T Turner (NZ)		70 78 67 69
S Strasser (Ger)		68 72 69 68
C Whitelaw (SA)	230	72 71 72 65
S Webster		70 71 69 68
N McFarlane	231	68 69 70 67
M Davis	232	68 68 73 71
P Leonard (Aus)		68 67 70 73
A Sheffer		73 68 66 73
H See	233	70 75 70 66
A Calkin (Ger)		72 73 70 70
P Lennie		74 72 71 69
R Ruggman (Swe)		73 73 68 72
J Ramsey (Fry)		67 74 69 73
M-A Martin (Sp)	234	74 74 70 65
C Garbutt		74 71 74 71
M Chavall (NZ)		70 73 72 67
H Russell		73 72 69 69
A Siddons		72 72 70 70
D Higgins		68 69 74 75
M Woodman		71 71 71 71
T Thompson (Don)		74 70 69 71
P Fuller (Swe)		73 65 71 70
L Long (NZ)		68 70 70 73
E Darby		71 72 66 73
S May (US)	235	74 71 69 69
C Hadden (US)		72 72 71 71
R Chapman (Fr)		71 71 71 67
C O'Connor		72 74 74 74
M-A Jermann (Sp)		75 69 70 75
C Edmunds (Fr)	236	72 71 74 69
A Sakor (NZ)		72 71 71 71
C Reed (Fry)		72 71 71 71
L Lunn (Sp)		68 69 71 73
M Greenberg (Sov)		72 71 68 74
D Lynn	237	67 72 70 68
C Grier (Fry)		74 72 72 70
V Van de Velde (Fr)		72 72 70 70
P Bickford		72 72 72 72
P Mitchell		71 74 72 72
P Lambert (Sp)	238	72 71 69 76
D O'Connor		70 74 70 70
J Lyons		71 70 70 71
P Walton		72 72 73 72
P Fitzmaurice		70 74 71 73
J Townsend (US)		70 67 72 69
T Ogata (US)		73 67 73 73
D Woodford	239	70 73 75 71
A Marshall (Fry)		74 72 74 74
P Hylton (Sov)		70 71 72 71
A Hadden (Sp)	240	67 75 72 70
C Van der Velde (Neth)		71 72 72 75
D Robertson	241	73 70 72 75
S Bennett		72 72 73 74
R Roberts		71 72 72 69
W Wetherill (Sp)	242	68 77 73 72
J Singh (India)		67 74 73 72
J Lahore (Fry)		72 71 72 72
M Reed (Fr)		71 71 72 73
J Rahner		74 74 74 74
A Thompson (Fr)	243	74 74 74 74
D Murphy		73 70 75 73
P Robinson (Fry)		75 69 72 72
SEBASTIAN VETTES CLASSIC (South Carolina): Leading short- round scores (US unless stated):		
D Love	20-1	67 65 66
F Haskins	20-2	67 71 68
P Stewart	20-3	69 71 64
L Matthews	20-6	66 67 66
N Price (Zim)		67 69 70 69
J Stander		68 67 74
G Day		67 67 72
J Hume		65 67 67
D Turner		67 67 67
D Charl (Ire)	Others 215	72 71 72
N Fields (Don)	216	70 74 74
SEBASTIAN VETTES LEADING SHORT- ROUND SCORES (US unless stated):		
K Webb (Aus)	20-2	69 68 68
M Hutton	20-3	69 68 68
T Stewart	20-6	70 69 69
J Mouldie		69 68 67

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

## THE WEEK'S TITLES

[illegible]

1995

[illegible]

1000

[illegible]

Guarantee







**The Guardian Monday April 20 1998**

Arios (Bristol Pwys), 2nd [Wales]  
Akinobu (Gillingham), 7  
19 Stevens (Cardiff); Peach-  
do (Fulham); 18 Lowe (Wigan); 17  
[Grimsby]; Taylor (Brentford); Don-  
cazzin (Plymouth); Stallard (Wycombe)  
delle (Briest Ave); Cooke (Bur-  
1 & Moody (Fulham); Clarkson  
1 Thelwell (Epsom) & Thelwell  
Anstieff), Quinn (Peterborough), 24  
Notts County), 22 Grimes  
Lyzon Orient), 21 Rowbottom (East-



Premiership



Prayer answered... Petit offers his thanks

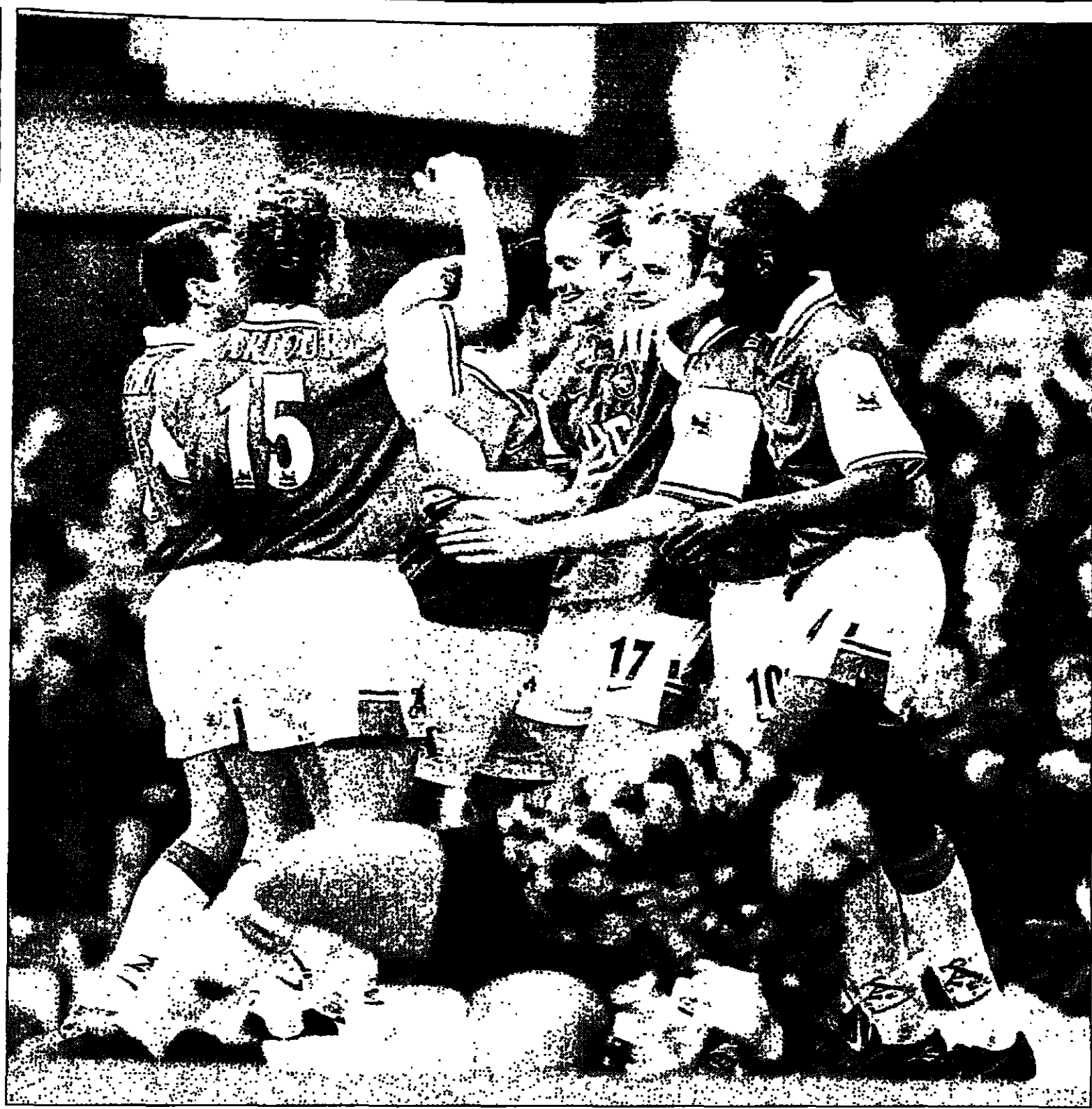
Arsenal 5 Wimbledon 0

# Gunners reach an advanced stage

## DAVID LACEY

THE way Arsenal brushed past Wimbledon on Saturday, closing in on a Premier-ship title which appears theirs for the taking after seven successive wins in an unbeaten run of 15 games, recalled a match at Anfield 10 years ago. Liverpool, then in their pomp under Kenny Dalglish, so outclassed the Arsenal of George Graham that the watching Michel Platini was moved to describe them as the only English team playing truly European football.

When Platini was invited to comment on the losers' style he gave a little smile and offered an up-and-over gesture which said it all. It is safe to assume that Arsène Wenger's multi-national Arsenal might elicit a more flattering response from his fellow-Frenchman, for the football which is promising to bring the championship to Highbury during the next three weeks is as advanced for the game in England of the Nineties as was the way Liverpool were playing in the late Eighties.



Plaudits for Petit... the French midfielder is swamped by team-mates after scoring his first goal for Arsenal

PHOTOGRAPH: STU FORSTER

Mahon, hardly comparable in style, maybe, but each a partnership able to switch from defence to offence with an economy of effort so important in counter-attacking teams.

That season Dalglish had John Barnes and Peter Beardsley combining to feed the prolific goalscoring habits of John Aldridge while finding the net more than 30 times themselves. This season, with Ian Wright's goals drying up once he had passed Cliff Bastin's Highbury record, and an injury restricting him to one appearance as a substitute since mid-January, Arsenal's scoring has been apportioned along similar lines: 21 for Dennis Bergkamp, 12 for Marc Overmars, 11 for Wright and nine for Nicolas Anelka.

Whether or not Wenger's Arsenal are better than Dalglish at Liverpool it is far too early to say. After all, the championship has not returned to Highbury yet and Arsenal have been playing at their present level for less than two months; their excellent form of last autumn notwithstanding. But the promise of the Premiership being represented in next season's Champions League by football of the style and quality the Champions Cup was denied in 1993, when the post-Heyesal ban was still in force, is an exciting one.

This is not to diminish either Graham's quintessential English side that won the championship in 1993 and 1994 or Manchester United's four titles in the past five years, and even if Alex Ferguson's team are not top this time they will almost certainly appear in the Champions League qualifying round as runners-up. But should Arsenal win the championship, and another nine points will be enough, it will be because, to the passion and commitment so highly valued by Ferguson, Wenger has added patience, perception and an emphasis on possession which Highbury was not seeing even last September when PAOK Salonika knocked his team out of the UEFA Cup.

In the end so much is down to personnel. Before Christmas Eric Cantona's retirement and Roy Keane's injury hardly came into the equation at Old Trafford as Manchester United forged ahead at home and abroad. But now, with Arsenal back at the top of the table for the first time in six months and inspired by Bergkamp and Vieira, United's apprentices are badly missing the sorcerer's touch and the ramrod's thrust.

West Ham United 2 Blackburn Rovers 1

## Hartson leaves ticket for Europe

Russell Thomas

JOHN HARTSON will remember his two-goal farewell as he departs at leisure during the final three weeks of the season. Blackburn Rovers will remember it too, as Roy Hodgson orders retribution on the training ground for two sins too many. West Ham United's leading scorer was not exactly absolved by his manager Harry Redknapp for his sending-off the week before but this performance eased the pain. Hodgson, who reacted to this latest defeat like a manager whose dignity had been insulted.

Even without Hartson, this promises to be the season in which West Ham rediscover Europe. For Blackburn, surrendering sixth place to their conquerors, it threatens to be a season disintegrating into regret and reorienting with the keys to the continent thrown away. The team who little more than two months ago were touted as the most likely to upstage Manchester United are struggling to grasp the last UEFA Cup place.

Barnsley 1 Tottenham Hotspur 1

## Drawing power deepens Barnsley fears

Michael Walker

NINETY minutes of hectic buff and puff, umpires' chances and scrambles at both ends, five bookings, one red card, two goals and two points. At the end Barnsley and Tottenham Hotspur were not much further on. The supposed six-pointer turned out to be an apiece and, while it lifted Barnsley above Bolton, Danny Wilson's side remain below that thick black line in the table.

They are still only a Barnsley win and a Spurs defeat away from salvation but even the most enthusiastic of Tykes must have looked at the run-in on Saturday night — Arsenal and Manchester United at home, Leicester City away — and played spoilsports.

At ten to five, with the passion still pumping, it had seemed more straightforward to the Oakwell faithful hanging and haranguing from the edge of the metal enclosed corridor that takes the players from pitch to main stand. "You can still do it, you can still do it," was the inflamed cry as each knackered possessor of a red shirt dragged himself by.

The tone of desperation was unmissable and it may have pricked the conscience of the Tottenham players too, for the plea was almost as applicable to them. Not for nothing did Jürgen Klinsmann refer to "T golden point" afterwards — the German, having broken his jaw here in February, knows how hostile Oakwell can be — but in all likelihood it will be meaningless if Spurs do not gather more from their remaining three matches, at home to Newcastle and Southampton and away to Wimbledon. Their cushion is an uncomfortable two points and it needs puffing up by better displays than this combination of flash and flimsiness.

The former came from David Ginola, once again committed the joke on Tottenham side is that Spurs must have undertaken a thorough medical examination of the Frenchman as they appear to have found his heart) although a difficult last-minute finish when one-on-one with the overall impression.



Vega... posted missing

Southampton 1 Aston Villa 2

## Fair stands Le Tissier's shot for France

Jeremy Alexander

ALL day, every day, crosses are headed out of packed penalty areas to the edge and no one in particular. After 20 minutes at The Dell, with Villa leading through Lee Hendrie's roasting of Richard Dryden, Steve Staunton cleared so. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the ball, if met with a shot, is wide, high or blocked. From 20 yards, volleyed on the run, it found the top right of the net like a sunbeam.

Le Tissier won the last of his eight caps against Italy in the 1-0 qualifying defeat at Wembley, a surprise choice on form, hardly vindicated but indicative of Glenn Hoddle's recognition of the need for the unexpected. The same need will obtain in France.

In Alan Shearer's last three seasons at Southampton Le Tissier outscored him 45 to 20. He still moves like a caravan on tow, with a shambling, rocking deception and a sleight of foot that was so influential that Villa sacrificed Ian Taylor to man-mark him. A new macrobiotic diet seems to suit him. He shows a stronger pulse. Tiss means big.

Hoddle, though, has said he will go to France only if he "ends up getting four or five players in a similar mould getting injured". Le Tissier is in a mould of his own, a gambler's luxury. If Hoddle is seriously thinking of him in his present condition, Le Tissier is an even better bet in his. They could do a half each. Better variety than cloned journeymen on the bench. Probably, ludicrously, Le Tissier needs to get a hat-trick in tomorrow's B international against Russia to stand a chance.

His goal was matched in its certainty by Dwight Yorke's winner on the hour, a side-footed volley in his stride. Unfortunately, with a carbon-copy chance a minute later, sureness became scuff, confidence over-confidence. Southampton had just lost Dryden and were improvising at the back. Their manager Dave Jones said the loss showed the squad was "still two or three players short". The presence of Dryden showed much the same. But Southampton, despite one point from four games, are still safe.

Crystal Palace 3 Derby County 1

## El Tel back to his roots at Selhurst

Mark Redding on the changing guard at Palace as they win at last at home

POL POT's death was a worldwide revelation, and peace in Northern Ireland came as something of a shock, but Crystal Palace winning at home — now that is momentous news. Almost enough, in fact, to overshadow Terry Venables' announcement that next season he is to take charge at the ground where he began his coaching career.

There he built the so-called Team of the Eighties, whom he took from Third to the old First Division before jumping ship in 1980 for Queens Park Rangers. The former England and present Australia coach has agreed a deal worth £500,000 a year with Palace's prospective new owner Mark Goldberg. Palace's stand-in player-manager Attilio Lombardo will step down amicably at the end of the current campaign.

"I said from minute one that I was not going to carry on after the end of the season," the Italian said on Saturday. "I want to go back to being a player because player-manager is a difficult job."

The deal is dependent on Goldberg, who made his fortune with the computer staff recruitment agency MSB International, completing his £27 million takeover of the club in 1997. He has made one payment so far of £10 million and has until the end of May to make another. "It has taken me some time to make up my mind but I have decided to go back to being a player," said Venables, 55, who has one match with Australia before his contract expires this summer. "I have played there and managed there and I am looking forward to going back. I will be given a five-year contract and I am looking forward to turning the club around."

It seems that Venables will be starting work in the First Division. Palace are eight points adrift of safety with only four games left, although the impressive manner of their victory over Derby County has given them hope for the future. At least it spared them the ignominy of being the first side to go through a season without a league win at home.

Palace's triumph means they have now equalled the unwanted record of Loughborough Town, who in 1899-90 managed only one home victory in the old Second Division.

Next up at Selhurst Park are Manchester United a week today and on this form who would bet against the home side?

For once Palace clicked into place. The goalkeeping was solid, the five-man defence assured and the forwards forever foraging. But it was in the midfield that the game was won, Sasa Curcic putting in what he said was his best game since leaving Bolton Wanderers two years ago in an ill-fated £4 million transfer to Aston Villa.

In the 73rd minute Curcic set up the vital opening goal when he rode two tackles on the left and drifted in a delicious cross that Neil Shipperley nodded down perfectly for Matt Jansen to score.

Curcic claimed the second seven minutes later and, although Lars Bohinen set the Selhurst nerves jangling with a long-range strike for Derby, Marcús Bent made the game safe in injury-time.

It was a sweet ending, for Curcic especially. By signing the £1 million Serb on deadline day Palace have allowed the rest of the Premiership a chance to see what they have missed out on.

"The fans here have given me a chance to rebuild my life," he said. "That's why I was very emotional after my goal — I just wanted to break down. I could not believe that a player like me could not get a game at Villa but I think I proved today that I am worth £4 million." And some.





**Top gunner**  
David Lacey on Arsenal's rise to head the table  
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# The Guardian Sport

Monday April 20 1998 www.football.guardian.co.uk

## Injury-time kick keeps Premiership title chase alive



Friendly foes... Andrew, left, and Lynagh

Saracens 12 Newcastle 10

## Lynagh's drop gives Saracens last word

Robert Armstrong sees the Australian gain some revenge over Rob Andrew

SARACENS owed a heartfelt debt of gratitude to the 34-year-old Michael Lynagh for keeping alive their prospects of a league and cup double yesterday. The Australian fly-half scored an astonishing last-minute drop goal at Vicarage Road that delighted a crowd of 20,000, a record for an English league game.

Powerless to stop Lynagh was his opposite number Rob Andrew, whose late drop goal against Australia in the World Cup three years ago put England into the semi-finals and helped end Lynagh's international career.

Lynagh, who retires at the end of the season, not only rescued Saracens from defeat but kicked three penalties in a nailbiting contest that hung on to a knife's edge.

But the London side paid a heavy price for their success, losing Francois Pienaar with a damaged hamstring and Kieran Bracken with an injured groin, injuries that

could keep them out of next Saturday's match against Leicester at Welford Road.

The win, though, put them level on points with Newcastle, who stay leaders on points difference, with a game in hand. Newcastle's match against Wasps at Loftus Road on Wednesday gives the Tyne-siders an early opportunity to forge ahead again before they play Bristol at home next Sunday.

No one could deny, however, that the day belonged to the ice-cool Lynagh, whose 247 points this season have underpinned Saracens' Premiership challenge.

"When I got the ball nothing else was on, so I just let fly and it sailed over," Lynagh said of his all-important drop goal from 40 metres. "On Friday I finished my kicking practice with half a dozen dropped goals all from a similar position."

Saracens, though, were not at their best, as Mark Evans, their director of rugby, ac-

knowledgeed. In spite of abundant enterprise fore and aft they lost their way in the final quarter and failed to score a try for only the second time this season. "It would be a huge blow to have to go on without Francois," Evans admitted. "All we can do is try to win our remaining matches and see what happens with Newcastle."

The extreme tension of the occasion always made it hard for both sides to live up to the pre-match hype, which was marked by the Mars suite from Holst's The Planets relayed over the public address system. Handling and kicking mistakes tended to proliferate as both pairs of half-backs worked feverishly to galvanise their three-quarters and exploit signs of fallibility in the opposition's defence.

Saracens briefly gained the upper hand, pressing Newcastle with a series of sweeping attacks on a broad front that threatened to produce a try. It

needed a prompt, vigorous response by Newcastle's pack to stop the hosts driving over their line from a line-out in the right corner. Later only a crunching midfield tackle by Dean Ryan broke up a promising Saracens move in front of the posts.

Saracens broke the deadlock in what had become a tight, uncompromising battle with a 21st-minute penalty which Lynagh was relieved to chip between the uprights after Newcastle fell offside inside their 22.

Nine minutes later Newcastle responded with a penalty for killing the ball. Andrew, their director of rugby, steering it home carefully. With half an hour gone the prospect of a try by either side had receded markedly.

Neither side wanted for positive attacking ideas with Saracens' Danny Grewcock winning plenty of clean line-out ball and Doddie Weir performing the same function for Newcastle. However, no

sooner had the ball dropped into the hands of Lynagh or Andrew than their markers were poised to make a great hit, sometimes with extra back-up from their teammates. In view of the pressure both playmakers did well to create movement and set up fresh attacking options as often as they did.

On the stroke of half-time Lynagh notched Saracens into a 6-3 lead with a short-range penalty after a Newcastle forward dived over the top but their fans' joy was quickly tempered as Saracens began the second half without Pienaar and Bracken, replaced by Alex Bennett and Marcus Olsen respectively.

The same unyielding pattern of play prevailed until the final quarter of an hour when a sudden flurry of scoring brought much-needed lustre into a contest that was dying on its feet.

Lynagh put Saracens further ahead with a short-range penalty for offside before

Newcastle plundered the only try of the afternoon 11 minutes from the end with a marvellous piece of coordinated teamwork. When Jim Naylor broke strongly to set up a ruck on the right the ball was quickly channelled out to Jonny Wilkinson, whose long cut-out pass found the flanker Pat Lam. The hard-running Samoan abruptly changed direction and finished up with a merited try to the left of the posts which Andrew converted. Cue Lynagh, who duly obliged with a powerfully flighted drop kick from the 10-metre line which sailed straight between the posts. Game, set and match for Saracens.

**SARACENS Saracens: Penalties:** Lynagh 3, Drop goal: Lynagh. **Newcastle:** Try: Lam. **Conversions:** Andrew. **Penalties:** Andrew. **Saracens:** Johnson, Constable, Sella, Ravenscroft, R Wallace, Lynagh, Bracken (Olsen), Finlay, Gray, Cheah, P Wallace, Johns, Grewcock, Sturman, Pienaar (Bennett), 33, Doreas (Olsen). **Newcastle:** Laidlaw, Naylor, Wilkinson, Tait, Underwood, Andrew, Armstrong, Foppleswell, Headie, Van Zandvoort, Archer, Weir, Lam, Arnold, Ryan (Olsen). **Referee:** S Pacey (Yorkshire).

Allied Dunlops Premiership One										
	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts			
Newcastle	17	15	0	2	494	305	30			
Saracens	18	15	0	3	474	319	30			
Bath	17	11	0	6	476	370	22			
Leicester	17	10	1	6	447	354	21			
Gloucester	19	9	1	9	435	454	19			
Richmond	19	9	1	10	483	420	18			
Sale	18	8	2	8	459	449	18			
Northampton	16	7	1	8	369	311	15			
Harlequins	18	7	0	11	430	492	14			
Wasps	17	5	1	11	378	482	11			
London Irish	17	5	0	12	337	522	10			
Bristol	19	2	0	17	286	630	4			
<b>NEWCASTLE:</b> April 22: Wasps (away); April 26: Bristol (home); May 4: Leicester (home); May 11: Bath (home); May 17: Harlequins (away).										
<b>SARACENS:</b> April 25: Leicester (away); April 29: Harlequins (away); May 3: London Irish (home); May 14: Northampton (home).										
<b>Titles:</b> Newcastle: None. Saracens: None.										



Out of reach... even Doddie Weir's fingertips cannot prevent Michael Lynagh's last-minute drop goal at Vicarage Road

PHOTOGRAPH: MARK LEECH

## Eubank stays in hospital for a second night

John Rawlings

CHRIS EUBANK has spent a second night in a Manchester hospital recovering from his savage but unsuccessful challenge for Carl Thompson's World Boxing Organisation cruiserweight title on Saturday night.

The battered features of the 31-year-old Lord of Brighton told their own story of stepping up two weight divisions for his championship opportunity.

He had been dragged into certainly the toughest fight of his 13-year professional career.

Eubank, who had a brain scan which revealed no damage, received treatment for the severely bruised and swollen tissue around his left eye which left him with impaired vision for more than half the fight.

The Royal Infirmary, inundated by calls from well-wishers, issued a news release at 6pm last night saying Eubank had completed his medical tests and left.

According to close friends, however, the truth was he wanted to be left in peace to rest his aching body and remained in his hospital bed.

On Saturday Eubank proved that he is one of boxing's true fighters, even if he failed in his attempt to lift the title. Thompson said simply: "Chris Eubank is one tough cookie."

A friend of Eubank added: "Chris is down in the dumps and his pride is hurting. He really believes he did enough to win the fight. I don't know if he thought this was his last throw of the dice but to pull off what he did and still come second was tough."

Eubank floored Thompson in the fourth round but repeatedly backed off when he had the champion in trouble, allowing him precious seconds to regain his composure and survive for a narrow points-win.

It has been a familiar Eubank trait since he left Michael Watson with devastating brain injuries after their second meeting in September 1991.

Inevitably people are now calling for Eubank to retire. His promoter Frank Warren said: "We all know he has had some problems financially but Eubank is a very sensible person. He knows how tough it is. Can he get up and do that again? Only he can answer."

## Computer gives Kent the victory

KENT won their first Sunday League fixture of the season by 71 of a run after a computer count-back on run rates against Middlesex at Canterbury.

Chasing 207, the home side had reached 115 for three from 28 overs before rain and bad light forced the players off.

Umpires John Harris and Ray Julian checked with the scorers. Kent's Jack Foley and Middlesex counterpart Mike Smith before confirming Kent's victory.

However, Middlesex's captain Mark Ramprakash, who had seen his side beaten by 0.71 of a run, thought the adjustment method indicated a tie and said: "I am very angry about this and I don't want to make any comment."

At Headingley, a half-century by Michael Vaughan and vibrant left-arm seam bowling by the youngster Ryan Sibley helped Yorkshire beat Somerset.

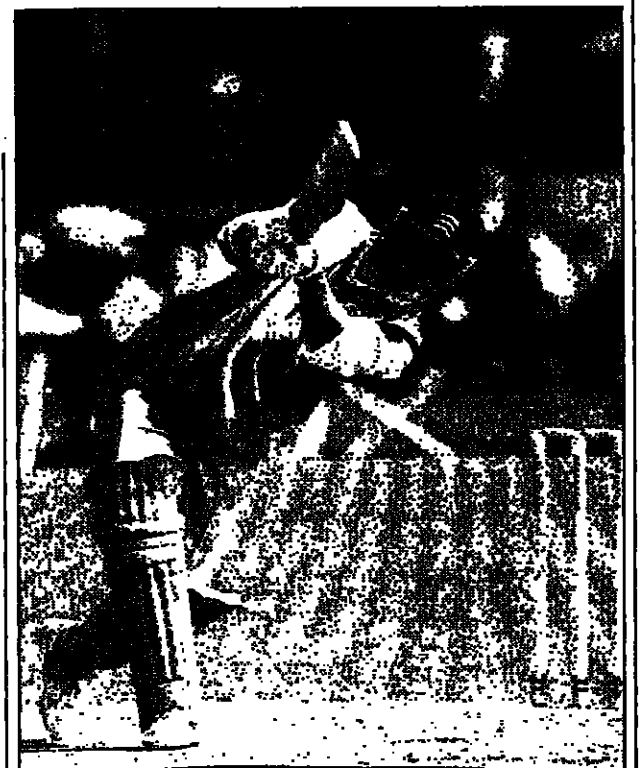
Northamptonshire's openers finally walked out to bat this afternoon after a rare burst of sunshine at The Oval.

but the rain returned as the Northants innings was reaching its climax and the match was abandoned at 6pm with each side taking two points.

Damp weather took its toll on Sunday League matches elsewhere. Sudden pitches remained unpierced by stumps at Edgbaston (Warwickshire v Durham), New Road (Worcestershire v Essex) and Bristol (Gloucestershire v Glamorgan).

South Africa eliminated Sri Lanka from the limited-overs series with a five-wicket victory at Bloemfontein yesterday. The home side will meet Pakistan in the final in Cape Town on Wednesday.

On a pitch that helped the Sri Lanka bowlers, were not at their best, as Mark Evans, their director of rugby, ac-



Sunday best... Jason Fooley, Middlesex's top scorer, hits Kent's Mark Barmby for six at Canterbury yesterday

## Marathon Loroupe cuts world record

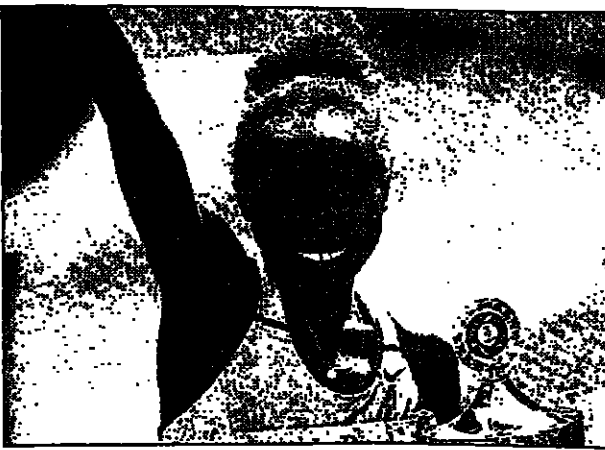
Duncan Mackay in Rotterdam

TEGLA LOROUPE fulfilled Ingrid Kristiansen's prophecy yesterday when she reduced the women's world marathon record to 2hr 20min 47sec. Running in perfect conditions around this flat Dutch port the 26-year-old Kenyan, barely 5ft tall, sliced 19 seconds off the 2:21.06 mark set by the great Norwegian in London 13 years ago.

"In 1996, when I met Ingrid in New York, she told me that one day I would break her record," Loroupe said.

It will now be up to Catharina McKiernan to restore London's status as a world record course when she runs in the capital on Sunday. But, as the women race the 26.2 miles alone, the Irish runner will not enjoy the benefits Loroupe enjoyed here.

Paced throughout by two male team-mates, Bernard Bolvo and Jacob Losian, she



Tegla Loroupe beat the women's world marathon record

was on sub-2:20 paces for much of the race. At halfway she fell below the average speed required to break Kristiansen's record but she rallied magnificently in the final six miles to beat her nearest rival, Japan's Junko Asari, by more than a mile. It is doubtful whether Loroupe, a marathon runner for four years, could have done this without her colleagues' help, but she disagrees.

"I had them to block the wind because I'm so tiny,"

she said. "But I had trained hard and think I would have broken the record if I had run alone."

Certainly she was full of energy at the end, jumping for joy at claiming the \$150,000 (£90,000) world record bonus.

After 24 miles of the men's event Fabian Roncero of Spain was poised to obliterate Belayneh Dinsamo's 10-year-old world record of 2:06.50. Then he hit "the wall", the pain barrier every marathon runner dreads, and was briefly reduced to a walk.

In the circumstances his recovery to win in a Spanish record of 2:07.26 was a great performance. However, it may last only until the world champion Abel Anton runs in London.

Back strains have forced Eliana Meyer out of today's Boston Marathon. Meyer's withdrawal leaves her fellow South African Colleen De Reuck, third last year, as favourite to challenge the defending champion Fatuma Roba of Ethiopia.

Wednesday April 21 1998

Maureen Freely looks back at

The generation that grew up with Linda McCartney

62 with European women

The buck should pack

Nice wallpaper

Hints of B&G among the Pugin make Lord

vine's apartment

cool reports

Jonathan Glancey

Inside

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